REGD. NO. B. 1035

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 33 BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

"HONEST JOHN" HAS NO PLACE IN POLITICS!

Daladier Govt. Falls Despite Confidence

350 ARRESTS FOLLOW RIOTS

Seventy-Year Old Doumorgue Agrees To Form Cabinet

PARIS Feb. 7.

It is believed that M. Doumergue has accepted the invitation "in principle" to form a Government notwithstanding the earlier refusal to-day and is now on his way here from the country.

It transpires that M. Barthou was simply summoned to Elysee for consultation.—Reuter.

EARLIER

PARIS, February 7.

The Daladier Government has resigned and it is believed that M. Lebrun will insist on the dissolution of Parliament and call for general elections in which it is probable the Socialist majority will disappear.

MAIN MOTIVE.

M. Daladier "en route" to Elysee explained that his main motive was to avoid bloodshed. He had previously conferred with M. Frot, Minister of the Interior, who had promised the police that even more effective measures will have to be taken to-day against the crowds.

NO BLOODY SUPPRESSION.

M. Daladier declared that although Government was responsible for the maintenance of order it refused to assure it by exceptional means capable of involving bloody suppression The Government did not wish to employ soldiers against demonstrators.

M. Herriot and M. Leon Blum also joined the conference with M. Daladier and M. Frot.

ALL QUIET.

The City was all quiet at one in the afternoon. After the night riots and bloodshed the Place de la Concorde "battlefield" is strewn with iron-bolts, bricks and iron-pipings used by the rioters who according to the Prefect of Police numbered 50,000. There have been no incidents and no arrests to-day.

IMMEDIATE DEBATE.

M. Ybarnegary, the Right Opposition leader, has tabled a motion demanding the immediate discussion of last night's events and the "unworthiness of the Government and the Minister of Interior streaming with blood."—Reuter.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS Feb. 7.

After the night riots and bloodshed the Place de la Concordle "battlefield" is strewn with iron-bolts, bricks and ironpiping used by the rioters who according to the Prefect of Police numbered 50,000.

The debris of bonfires and gutted motor cars testify to the fierceness of the riots while a twisted mass wreckage is all that remains of the many kiosks in the Boulevard des Capucines. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now guarded by a company of colonial infantry. All newspapers reflect the tense excitement evoked by the riots declaring that the presence of Communists among the demonstrators contributed greatly to the violence manifested.

PAPER CONFISCATED.

To-day's issue of "L'Action Francaise" has been confiscated. Streets are still full of prognostications as to what is going to happen tonight.

The City is all quite at one in the afternoon. The sightseers of last night's storm centres including the Place de Concorde were moved on by the police the accordance with the prohibition of gatherings, but there has been no incidents and no arrests.

CASUALTIES.

The official casualty list gives 6 civilians killed, 3 Republican Guards missing. 170 civilians and 180 police, 130 Republican Guards and 100 mobile guards wounded. The Government has lost another minor office-holder M Bardon Under Secretary to National Education who resigned.

IMMEDIATE DISCUSSION

M. Ybarnegard, the Right Opposition leader, has tabled a motion demanding the immediate discussion of last night's events and the "unworthiness of government and the Minister of Interior streaming with blood."

350 ARRESTS.

M. Le Brun is appealing to old hands, the 70-year-old Doumergue who was ex-President of the Republic and M. Barthou, Prime Minister in 1913, to run the Government. M. Doumergue has refused as he did a week ago before M Daladier assumed office. About 350 arrests are reported and include M. Charles Maurras, the Veteran editor of "L'Action Francaise." The persons arrested are charged with treason, incendiarism, incitement and murder.

EXPEL FROTS.

Hundred barristers formed a queue at Palais Justice demanding M. Frot's expulsion from the Bar. All street gatherings have been prohibited, but early in the afternoon there was a huge crowd at Place Concorde surging to and fro hustled by the police. The situation was ugly and missiles were thrown. "We will bring revolvers to-night," shouted the demonstrators. The Bourse employees stopped work at 1-45 p.m. and yelled uninterruptedly: "Daladier to the gallows; murderer." The crowd swelled and a few police looked on smiling. Thunderous cheers greeted the illuminated news-sign flashing 'Daladier Resigned.' Peace has returned to the Bourse.

(Earlier News on Page 12.)

FIENDISH CRIME

RANGOON, Feb. 6.

A fiendish crime was committed by dacoits in a village Aingode by name and situated in the Yamethin District.

It is reported that when the dacoits failed to obtain booty they soaked the Burman owner of the house with kerosine oil and burnt him alive.—A. P.

TERRORIST FINES

Collection Begun in Bengal Villages

CHITTAGONG, Feb. 7.

Realisation began yesterday of collective fine of Rs. 4.500 imposed under the Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act on the residents of villages Dhorala, Kanungopara, and Joistapura in Boalkhali and Anwara Thanas.

It is understood that the payment by instalments is being allowed.—(United Press.)

GARHWALIS BURNT TO DEATH

MIDNAPORE, February 7.

Five Indian soldiers belonging to the Garhwal Regiment which is at present posted here as a measure of precaution against the terrorist activities, were burnt to death at three in the morning as a result of a fire in a thatched shed which was being temporarily used as a barrack whtre they were sleeping with 25 others.

The cause of the fire is being officially investigated.—A.P.

It is reported that four soldiers and one "follower" were killed. The cause of the fire is not yet known.—A. P

OBJECTIVE OF MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS

Wanted Youth Arrested

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

A Bengali youth for whose arrest a reward had been offered and who was wanted by the police in connection with terrorist outrages was arrested here last night.—A. P.

CONVICTED FOR PRINTINGLEAFLET

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

Ajitkumar Das Gupta, Secretary Bengal Youth League was sentenced to-day by the Police Magistrate of Alipore to four months rigorous imprisonment on the charge of printing, publishing and selling unauthorised Bengali leaflets.—A. P.

CHRONICLE, SAMACHAR SENTINEL FUND

Rs. 80,000 So Far Sent To Rajen Babu

The eighth instalment of Rs. 10,000 from the "Chronicle - Samachar-Sentinel" Earthquake Relief Fund" was remitted to Babu Rajendraprasad on Wednesday thus making a total of 80,000 so far remitted.

STOP PRESS

NEW CABINET

PARIS, Feb. 7.

The political situation has somewhat cleared by M. Doumergue's acceptance of the mandate to form Cabinet. The Cabinet is likely to consist of a small number leading personalities and probably will be constituted within twelve hours. There has been a slight recrudescence of rioting and groups are parading the boulevards singing the Le "Marsellaise" had minor brushes with police, but tension appears to have somewhat rebated.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE

CAIRO, Feb. 7.

Fire near Mehalla Kebir, the great Cotton centre in lower Egypt, has taqen the toll of lives of 13 women and 2 men. Six have been injured and 800 dwellings destroyed. Government is despatching relief.—Reuter's Special.

STUDENTS SHOOT POLICE

MADRID, Feb. 7.

The situation is growing serious. Scoves of arrests have been made to stop rioting. Students after shooting policeman dead marched to local gaol to release their comrades. Labour circles are also restive. Waiters in large of hotel struck after refusing to serve the Home Secretary and the Chief of Police in a big banquet.—Retuer's Special.

PUNJAB CONSPIRACY APPEAL

Counsel Tells Court "Confessions Are Result Of Torture"

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

The hearing of appeal arising from the Punjab Conspiracy case commenced to-day in the Lahore High Court before Justices Dueepsingh and Currie.

The court room was strongly guarded. Armed police and C I D were posted around the court room and admission was restricted.

Of the 17 appellants only 3 namely Krishna Gopal, Jahangirlal and Kundan'al were present in the court.

THE CASE.

It will be becalled that of the appellants, two were sentenced to death by a Special Tribunal, three to transportation for life and twelve others to various terms of imprisonment.

CHARGES.

They were charged "inter alia," with being responsible for simultaneous explosions in six Punjab towns on 19th June, 1930, attempting to commit burglaries and forming a conspiracy to commit murders.

CONFESSIONS.

Opening his arguments Counsel for the appellants contended that evidence of approvers and prosecution witnesses was mostly unreliable, while confessions of the accused were obtained by coercion and torture.—A. P.

SUBSTITUTE FOR NISSAR

India's Fast Bowler May Not Be Fit To Play

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

It is very improbable that Mohammed Nissar will recover in time to play in the Third Test at Madras. At 6 p. m he still had a temperature of nearly 102. and it is doubtful if he will be strong enough to bear the brunt of the attack on February 10 when the Test match commences.

It is understood that the question of a substitute for Nissar is being considered.—A. P.

25 LAKHS TO RE-PLAN DARBHANGA

WHERE PLACES STOOD THERE IS DESERTED VILLAGE

PATNA, Feb. 7.

The Maharajah of Darhanga has offered to find Rs. 25 lakhs so that a new town may rise on ruins of the old town of Darbhanga which has been practically razed to the ground by the earthquake.

The Maharajah has offered to finance the replanning of Darbhanga town through an Improvement Trust to be constituted for the purpose.

He has also donated Rs. 1,00,000 to the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund.—A. P.

A DESERTED VILLAGE

PATNA, February 7.

The Rajnagar Palace, the chief palace of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, presents the appearance of a deserted village. The Maharaja, it is reported spent a crore of rupees on it. Besides the Rajnagar Palace three other palaces are in ruins, they are the Anandbagh Palace, the Nurgawana Palace and the Motimahal Palace, says a Raj Communique issued to-day.

FIVE CRORES LOSS.

The palaces contained besides costly furniture, chandeliers of historic importance, most of which have perished. The total loss that the Darbhanga Raj has suffered is roughly estimated at five crores.

RELIEF WORKERS.

Among the workers that have arrived from outside for relief work, there is a batch of ten who were till late inmates of Mr. Gandhi's Ashram and were recently released. They will work under Swami Anand and Mr. Khare.

Professor Kirpalani also arrived here to-day and proceeded to Muzaffarpur in connection with relief work there.—A.P.

RAJEN BABU FUND

PATNA, Feb. 7.

Subscriptions to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund now amount to Rs. 3,50,720 and odd.—A. P.

Truth About Princes Protection

MR. JAMES LETS CAT OUT OF BAG

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

Mr. James, Whip of the European group, let the cat out of the bag and as soon as he sat down out sprang from his seat Sir Abdur Rahim with the remark "now that we know what Government has to say after Mr. James has spoken," the Opposition cheered him and both Government and the European benches looked embarrassed.

REAL REASON.

The reason was that indiscreetly perhaps, or with a deliberate purpose Mr. James gave out the real reason behind the present legislation to protect the Indian States. It was that the Indian States must revise their arms rules and fall into line with British India. The ostensible plea is, of course, that fire-arms are falling into the hands of terrorists and as British Indian authorities are giving protection to Indian States there must be reciprocity and the Indian States must control possession of arms in their States. And this is probably the only element of freedom and liberty that the States subjects enjoy, namely, free possession of arms.

NOT TO THEIR TASTE.

The speeches to-day were not quite to the taste of the Government, except for Mr. Harbans Singh Brar who took an hour in defining the princely rulers and their blessings till the President hinted that he might end and a member remarked: "Are you seeking another appointment in Patiala"?

FREE EXPRESSION.

Mr. Harbans Singh was followed by Mr. James who for all his advocacy of Government admitted that free expression of opinion must be safeguarded. It seems that the Government of India, when they drafted the Bill, did so deliberately in broad terms to be able afterwards to offer a compromise and prove the spirit of reasonableness so that Mr. James' suggestion of an amendment may again be part of the same devise.

GOVT. IN DILEMMA.

Sir Abdur Rahim's speech was a most thorough examination of the subject and he put Government on the horns of a dilema by declaring that these emergency powers in the case of British India were given to fight Civil Disobedience and to give a chance to the new Reforms. No such argument weighs on the present occasion.

YAMIN KHAN.

Even Yamin Khan tore the Bill to pieces on technical ground. But his support to Mr. James' suggestion for control of arms in Indian States confirmed the lobby suspicion that this was the main object of "reciprocal" legislation.

MUST BE RESISTED.

Sir Harisingh Gour held that it was the British Indian opinion that had so far influenced constitutional changes in Indian States and that the Bill's attempt to guarantee paternal rule to the Princes must be resisted.

On the whole to-day's debate showed that even though the House would agree to the Select Committee, the Bill will face stern opposition and would undergo material changes at the hands of that body.

SURPRISE

The end of the debate came suddenly Government had apparently arranged in the lobby to bring this about. The plan succeeded. Hardly had Mr. Aggarwal concluded his unqualified opposition to the Bill on behalf of the Democrats when closure was applied by the Government whip and carried by 59 to 38 votes. The surprise was that Messrs Sarma

(Continued on page 8)

DO YOU REALISE WHAT BIHAR HAS SUFFERED?

Read "Chronicle-Sentinel" Combined Special Earthquake Number

Bihar needs a crore of rupees for immediate temporary relief in the shape of money, blankets, clothing and medical relief. It will require 15 crores for the vaster and more important work of providing new houses for the homeless and rebuilding houses that have been damaged.

The response both of Government and the public to the cry of Bihar has not been satisfactory.

So far as the public is concerned this poor response is largely due to the fact that they have not yet realised the magnitude of the disaster that has overtaken unhappy Bihar.

In order to help the public to do so and thereby to stimulate their generosity, the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have decided to publish very shortly a combined Special Earthquake Number. The Number will contain articles and illustrations that will, we trust, bring home to the readers the imperative necessity of doing the most they can to help their stricken brethren and sisters in Bihar.

The price of the Special Number will be 4 annas and the Proprietors of the two papers have decided to contribute 2 annas per each copy sold to the funds of Babu Rajendraprasad's Bihar Central Relief Committee.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted an Educated and cultured girl for a Vaishya batchelor of U. P., engineer with foreign technical experience independent means of income. No sub-caste on provincial restrictions. Correspond with full particulars to Box No. 1944, The "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Unemployment No More.—Here is a big pay job for every one without exception. Apply with two pice stamp. Unemployment Works P.O. Box 116, Delhi. (1936).

Wanted Painter to paint walls and boards. Write to Box No. 1957, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted An Expert Glass Blower. Apply stating qualifications, Experience and Salary expected to Box No. 1955, "Bombay Chronicle".

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

For Sale, Five Pacca Buildings in Dhamtari, Raipur, District C. P. Four in the interior and one on main Sadar Road. Apply for particulars to: J. A. Kridatt, Dhamtari, C. P. (1959).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents to sell all kinds of Leather in different districts for particulars, apply: The Ahmedabad Tanning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Gomtipur, Ahmedabad. (1946)

Wanted a few more influential agents for selling our teas in unrepresented areas. Salary Rs. 250/- plus 20 per cent. commission. Apply:—Anglo-Burma Tea Company, Post Box 6, Madras. (1947)

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Consult Prof. M. S. Baug, Most Renowned and Gifted Astrologer and Physiognomist for Service Business, Travel, Health, Marriage Problems and Domestic Affairs, etc., at Sind-Punjab Hotel Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (1953).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Decent Motor Car in perfect order is to be given on hire, by day or hour. Apply Box No. 11, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

NOTICE

THE ADJOURNED 2ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Indian Provident Funds Society, Karachi, will be held on SUNDAY, the 18th February, 1934, at 10 a.m. at the Khalikdina Hall on Bunder Road, to consider changes in rules as per copy already circulated among the members, after confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting.

Every member is requested to show his Policy at the entrance and sign his name in the book provided with the gate-keeper.

(Sd.) DURGADAS B. ADVANI,
Managing Director.
7934

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 83 OF 1934.

Re: EBRAHIM SHAIKH SHARAFALLY TAYABJI and ESUFALLY SHAIKH SHARAFALLY TAYABJI, trading in partnership as dealers in Sundry goods at Bombay, Surat and Aden in the name and style of Shaik Sharafally Tayabjee: Debtors.
Ex-parte: MAHOMEDBHOY ESMAILJI HABIBULLA: Petitioning Creditor.

On the 6th day of February, 1934, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1934.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
7933

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

I.C. NO. 7 OF 1934.

IN the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913,
and
IN the matter of the CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and having its Registered Office at Currimbhoy House, Outram Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

GOVIND JIVAJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Improvement Trust Chawl, Madanpura, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited, the Company abovenamed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 2nd day of February, 1934, presented to the Court, by the Petitioner abovenamed and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before this Hon'ble Court on the 2nd day of March, 1934 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of the order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself his Attorneys or Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1934.

PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
Mercantile Bank Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort.
7929

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. YUSUFALLI AMIRUDDIN POONAWALLA, of Bombay Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the purchaser the undermentioned immoveable property at Deolali AND THAT ALL persons having any right, title or interest in the said immoveable property or any claim thereto or into or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, maintenance, residence, charge, lease, trust, lien or otherwise howsoever, ARE REQUESTED TO make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at N. M. WADIA BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, within 14 days from the date thereof, failing which the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVEMENTIONED PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Deolali in the Registration District and Sub-District of Nasik and bearing City Survey No. 587 D and Survey No. 208 1/1 and 209/1 and Entry Nos. 587 and 218 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of the purchaser bearing part of Survey No. 208 and partly by the properties of N. N. Goawalla bearing portion of Survey No. 208. 209 on or towards the West by common passage and beyond that by the property of Karmali R. Gangji Patel, on or towards the North by the properties of B. F. Moosa, bearing Survey No. 71 and 198 and on or towards the South partly by the Road, leading from Vadaner to Nasik and partly by the property of the purchaser bearing portion of Survey No. 208 and assessment payable in respect of land bearing Entry No. 587 and 218 are Rs. 1-13-9 and Rs. 0-12-6 respectively and which said land is more particularly delineated on the plan thereof hereto annexed and marked A and thereon surrounded by red colour boundary line.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1934.

J. S. KATPITIA & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7932

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of immoveable property at Parsi Colony, Dadar, on Plot No. 637, which was fixed to take place on Sunday the 11th instant as previously advertised has been POSTPONED till further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

The Most Popular Story of the Day

COMES ON THE SCREEN

JAYANT PICTURES
MUSICAL HINDI TALKIE

Veena-Veli

or

SHAHI LAKKADHARA

Featuring

Miss JOHRA,
Miss TARA,
MARUTI,
KASHINATH.

Powerful Scenario By
Mr. MOHANLAL DAVE
from the

Shreepal Raja's Rasa

HEART-RENDING MUSIC
SPICY DIALOGUES
GORGEOUS SETTINGS

Who knows the destiny of Fate—? God has deprived us of the Faculty of peeping into our Future

See it well unfolded

at the

MINERVA TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.

from

SATURDAY, the 10th Feb. 1934

Special arrangement for Families

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shogen Maru	21st Jan.	10th Feb.
Havre ,,	23rd ,,	8th ,,
Tofuku ,,	2nd Feb.	11th ,,
Havana ,,	9th ,,	22nd ,,
Keifuku ,,	15th ,,	24th ,,
Yoneyama ,,	19th ,,	11th Mar.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.

THE CARLTON
4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Life itself wrote this story. Genius brings it living to the Screen!

"Hello, Sister"

WITH

JAMES DUNN
ZASU PITTS
MINNA GOMBELL
BOOTS MALLORY

REDUCED RATES:—
Rs. 2/4; Rs. 1/2; annas 12; 7 and 4

NEXT SATURDAY:
The Picture our Patrons have specially demanded to see:

"Balaclava"

The immortal "Charge of the Light Brigade"!

As this picture is exceptionally good for the School-Children there will be a Matinee Show daily at 4 p.m. in which school children will be admitted at Concession Rates.

Schools are requested to Book IN ADVANCE!

H.O.H. APPEAL FUND
CHARITY SHOW
THURSDAY 15th Feo. 1934
at 6-30 P.M.
Under the kind patronage and in the distinguished presence of
HER EXCELLENCY
LADY BRABOURNE.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	6893	29 Jan.	10 Feb.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Feb	27 Feb.
Hakodate Maru	5303	25 Feb.	7 March.
†Ginyo Maru	6813	24 Feb	10 Mar

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	14 Feb.
Katori Maru	10000	1 Mar.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	7 Mar.
Taiyo Maru	14500	21 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	10 Mar.
Hikwwa Maru	11600	24 Mar.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

GLAD NEWS TO BOMBAY SUBURBITES

INDIA'S FIRST MULTICOLOUR TALKIE

"SAIRANDHREE"

is on at

KOHINOOR
CINEMA, Dadar.

(Your Pet Theatre)

The musical extravaganza with the gorgeous background of Mahabharat Kal

Sairandhree needs no introduction

featuring
Miss LEELA,
Master VINAYAK,
MISS SHAKUNTALA
Mr. NIMBALKAR
Mr. MANE

Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE AND HEAR THIS MASTER PIECE

TOWN DUTY HANDICAP

Bombay City Interests Plan Establishment Of Cotton Depots At Thana Creek To Counter Bhavnagar Competition

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

Indications of a serious threat to the trade and finance of Bombay are believed to be responsible for an appeal to Government for help from important commercial interests in Bombay.

Rumours that Rengokai, the shippers' association controlling arrangements for the export of cotton to Japan, are contemplating extensive exports from Bhavnagar have led to a thorough examination of the situation. It has been known that recently large quantities of cotton have been sent from the producing centres to Surat, and forwarded by country craft to Bombay for overside loading into ocean steamers.

While this may cause losses to the Bombay Port Trust, to the Municipality, to the Government and to the Railways, Bombay's Trade on the whole is not seriously affected, as the outward freight is still loaded in Bombay and the Port remains the terminus of all the great ocean going liners.

BHAVNAGAR COMPETITION

Recent comparisons, however, have shown large discrepancies between cotton apparently destined for Bombay by the country craft route and the actual arrivals in Bombay. One competent authority estimated that of the cotton leaving the producing centres for export actually only 40 per cent was arriving in Bombay.

Closer investigation shows that a saving of nearly Rs. 3 per bale can be effected by shipping cotton from Bhavnagar. Already one important line of steamers has a regular service to Bhavnagar, while it is believed that two other regular services to Bombay are contemplating the establishment of a regular service to Bhavnagar. With their outward freight available in that port, their inward freight will be discharged there.

If the diversion of cotton traffic is carried to a logical conclusion, then hundreds of thousands of bales of export cotton will be diverted to Bhavnagar.

LOSS TO BOMBAY.

The direct cash loss to Bombay is already immense and is likely to increase rapidly.

Already a special cotton market has been established in that Bhavnagar and adequate facilities have been provided for the direct export of cotton.

To retain Bombay as the cotton export centre, it is understood that efforts are being made to establish cotton depots at the head of the Thana Creek. Cotton will be transferred from there to country craft and brought down to Bombay, for overside loading into vessels lying in the Bombay stream. The Town Duty and the heavy handling charges in Bombay will be avoided. Commercial interests above-referred to feel that, even if this temporary expedient is successful, the only permanent solution and one which Bombay must ultimately face is a reduction all round in the various charges.

Does Not Believe Gold Is Only Currency Basis

American Banker On World Tour Interested To Reach Country On Silver Standard

"We must have a stabilized dollar for the sake of better business everywhere", said John B. Creighton, New York business man and associate of ex-President Hoover in many relief undertakings, who arrived on Wednesday morning in the Canadian liner "Empress of Britain".

Stabilization, according to Mr Creighton, may be expected to be on a bi-metallic basis when it comes.

"In India, after touching eight countries, each of which has a different currency, we meet our first country on a silver basis, which is particularly interesting to me as I do not share the view of many New York bankers of the more conservative class that gold is the only basis for our currency.

Business distress in most countries with large trade relations with the United States within the next three months will force a financial policy on the United States that will bring a return of normal prosperity in the spring of 1934, Mr. Creighton believes.

"The United States cannot play a lone band and win", Mr. Creighton said. "We reached our development through contributions from all the world. We will get out of the depression when our sister nations become prosperous."

Mr. Creighton continued that this is his first visit east of Suez and, were it not for the fact that he is anxious to gain impressions of India at first hand, he would be inclined to look at the various countries from the deck of the Empress of Britain he says.

"We have all had a good time on board—in fact so much so that many feel like doing their sightseeing from her decks."

Mr. Creighton is in the investment business in New York from which arises his interest in currency.

400 World Tourists In Bombay

Empress Of Britain" Comes Again Bringing Many Distinguished Sight-Seers

Paying her third visit to Bombay the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain anchored on Wednesday morning with nearly 400 world cruise passengers aboard. The 42,500 ton liner left New York nearly five weeks ago and will not complete her cruise until the middle of May.

She is commanded again by Captain R. G. Latta.

Her passenger complement includes representative citizens of Great Britain, the Continent, the United States and Canada most of whom are making the complete circuit of the globe.

Edward Henderson, who is again in charge of the cruise, interviewed, said that this year's trip, which started a month later than in former years, is one of the most successful in the history of Canadian Pacific cruising.

"Bookings began early", he said, "and we looked upon that as a sure indication that financial worries had been considerably lessened. Every-one seems to have enjoyed the voyage so far, and there is no question that India has been looked forward to as one of its outstanding features."

Shore excursions, Mr. Henderson continued, have been very popular at each country visited and the interest taken in India by the passengers is indicated by the fact that extra equipment had to be ordered for the special trains.

Notable passengers in the Empress of Britain include Mervyn Le Roy, leading American motion picture director, many of whose productions have been shown here; Prince and Princess de Caraman Chimay, Paris; Prince and Princess Nicholas Engalitcheff, New York; Sir Montague and Lady Burton; Mrs. Alec Tweedie, noted British writer and traveller who has been a frequent visitor to India; Noah Timmins, of Montreal, whose name is always associated with the discovery of the famous Hollinger gold mine in Canada, and Mrs. Timmins; Sir Eley Kadoorie; Miss M. Katherine Locke, Youngstown, Ohio, an American traveller and writer of note who is gathering material for a nation-wide series of radio adresses to be given upon her return; John B. Creighton, New York who is a former associate of ex-President Hoover in his work for the Russian Famine Fund, the Relief of German Children and the Near East Relief; Dr. M. E. Obermayer, of the University of Chicago, who is making a study of hospitals in the East for the cure of skin and venereal diseases.

To-day the cruise members spilt up into parties to visit different parts of the country, one party heading right across to rejoin the ship at Colombo in two weeks' time.

KNOCKED DOWN BY BUS AND KILLED

Walking along Panvel Road on January 26, Tukaram Mahadoo a Hindu labourer (aged 45) was knocked down by a bus bound for the city. He died at Panvel Hospital on February 1. At the inquest the driver of the bus explained how a touring car, while passing, raised a cloud of dust which frightened him into running in front of the bus was knocked down.

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: Magh Vad 9, 1990.
Muslim:—Shavval 23, 1352.
Parsi—Shehrevar 5, 1303.
Sunrise:—7h. 11m.
Sunset:—6h. 6-35m.
Hightide:—4-48, 19-00
Lowtide:—11-50

Bombay Art Society: Annual Exhibition. Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 9.

S. S. "Chitral" with English mails of January 25, due at 6 a.m.

Municipal By-election for "A" Ward, polling, University Convocation Hall, 8-10 a.m. to 7-10 p.m.

Bombay Art Society: Annual Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

H. O. H. Fund Benefit Show at Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., Lady Brabourne attending.

SATURDAY, February 10.

Public Meeting to express sorrow at the death of the late Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of "The Hindu," 6 p.m. (S.T.) Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

TEACHINGS OF ISLAM.—Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen, a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at Jamiat's Hall at 9-30 p.m. Maulvi Hamididdin Saheb will give a friendly talk on "The Teachings of Islam" in Urdu.

The REGAL
The Finest & Most Magnificent
AIR-CONDITIONED
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY
AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Meyers
IRISH MUSICAL ROMANCE
PEG O'MY HEART
Starring
MARION DAVIES
Also A LAUREL & HARDY Comedy

NEXT SATURDAY
The greatest aggregation of ring celebrities the world has ever known appear in the picture which is causing a sensation in London——
"Every Woman's Man"
Starring
MAX BAER
(Challenger)
PRIMO CARNERA
(World's Champion)
JACK DEMPSEY
(As The Referee)
Released By M.G.M. In Bombay As
'Prize fighter & the Lady'
Advance Booking Is Necessary
Phone 22323. Plans Open.

The CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY
AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

RADIO'S
MUSICAL BURLESQUE
"DIPLOMANIACS"
With The "Cuckoos" Boys
WHEELER and WOOLSEY
Also Another Bridge Film By
ELY CULBERTSON

NEXT SATURDAY
The First Indian Talkie With
ENGLISH DIALOGUE
That Set All London Talking
"KARMA"
"KARMA"
Starring The Beautiful
DEVIKA RANI
Endorsed By:—
H. E. THE VICEROY
"The Times of India" Special Correspondent writes from Delhi about the command performance ordered by the Viceroy as follows:
"The Film is a Pleasure To See"
The Rush At The Booking Office Is Great So Hurry.

FILM TO ILLUSTRATE TRAINING OF ANIMALS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Biological Association a scientific film illustrating the training of wld animals, and Hagenbecks world famous zoological garden in Stellingen near Hamburg will be shown in the C. J. Hall to-day (Thursday), at 6-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per s.s. "Pre Adams" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m on Friday the 9th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. steamer "Havana Maru" left Colombo on February 5 and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 9.

"Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. "President Adams" will arrive here on the 8th instant at 1 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 16 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 9th instant at 4 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston."

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA.—The Sangit Raga-Prasarmala of Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya will begin from to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gayan Hall of the Vidyalaya (opposite Ambewadi, Girgaon). Master Narayen Nerurkar will deliver a lecture on the two Ragas, viz., "Bhoop" and "Bihag." Prof. Ramkrishna Phatak, the Principal will play on harmonium the two Ragas.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Footlight Parade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Peg O' My Heart". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Diplomaniacs" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Hello, Sister". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "I'm No Angel". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Private Life of Henry VIII". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "Kashmiera". Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Gafil-Musafir". Time as usual.
ROXY: "Cleaning Up". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Parth Kumar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER: "Merchant of Arabia" Time as usual.
IMPERIAL: "Radhamohan or Nand-ke-Lala". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE: "Love Me To-Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Yahoodi-ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Sulochna or Temple Bells'. Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-0 a.m. Time Signal.
Commercial Bulletin.
Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-0 noon Time ginal.
Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.
1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m. Time Signal.
European Programme.
Relay of Music from the Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. "Moments Musical."
By RICHARD MEREDITH.
6-45 p.m. Messrs. S. ROSE & CO., Ltd.
Present
Albert Sandler & His Orchestra. With Hubert Eisdell—Tenor and Howard Jacobs—Solo Saxaphone.
8-0 p.m. Time Signal.
Available Market Rates.
European Programme.
8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
Indian Programme.
9-0 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York Opening and other available Rates.
9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar Haji Mia Kamalsha, in Classical and Light Music.
With Mojid Khan—Sarangi.
11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Evensong from Westminster Abbey.
9-15 p.m.—The Public School Empire Tours, a talk by Dr. Montague Rendall, C.M.G.
9-30 p.m. Interlude
9-30 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.
10-45—Gramophone Records.

JUDGE WARNS COUNSEL

Declines To Proceed With Dadar Murder Trial Till Advocate Is Present

The remark that counsel in a murder case ought not to be absent from Court unless there was some good reason, was uttered by Mr. Justice Blackwell at the resumed hearing of the Dadar Parsi Colony Murder Case on Wednesday.

The temporary absence from Court of a defence counsel, led to the holding-up of the trial for a few minutes. His Lordship declined to proceed with the hearing until Counsel had returned to Court.

The Judge accepted the statement that Mr. Leo Rodrigues, Counsel for the second accused, had left for another Court for a few minutes, as he felt there was nothing in the evidence of the witness which materially affected his client, but remarked that it was a serious thing for a Counsel to leave the Court when he was not appearing with a junior to assist him as an important point was likely to arise at any moment.

The cross-examination of Samuel John Paul by the Advocate-General was continued. The witness stated that he had been asked by Sub-Inspector Sorabji whether it was a fact that the first accused had dined with him at noon on September 19, and that he replied to him in the affirmative as he was frightened.

Mr. Chakranarayen, counsel for the first accused suggested that it was at the instance of Sub-Inspector Sorabji that he had stated that he made the statement in a fright, because the fact that the accused had dined with him on the day was inconvenient to the prosecution.

Sub-Inspector In Box.

Sub-Inspector Sorabji, the Investigating Officer in the case, was then examined. He stated that he had been a sub-inspector for 18 years, of which he had spent 8 years in the districts. He was posted at the Kingsway Police Station when the information of the murder at the Dadar Parsi Colony was received at 12-45 p.m. on September 19. He went to the scene of offence and saw Freni lying on the ground on her back. Her throat was cut.

In the course of further examination, the Advocate-General produced a 'panchanama,' which was drawn up by the witness at the time. When the 'panchanama' was read to the Court the foreman of the Jury pointed out that while the witness had stated that the woman was lying on her back, according to the 'panchanama,' 'she was lying flat on the face."

The Explanation.

Witness was then asked to explain the statement in the 'panchanama.' He said he intended to convey the meaning that "the face was upstairs." There was laughter in Court and the witness corrected himself by saying "The face was up."

Advocate-General: How did you make a mistake like that?

Witness: There was a big crowd and I was busy.

In reply to further questions, witness narrated the circumstances under which the second accused was arrested "On a statement made by her they went in search of the first accused. At that time he was not found. But subsequently he called of his own accord at the Police Station."

AT ROOM OF PATOLE

Continuing his evidence Sub-Inspector Sorabjee explained the circumstances leading to the arrest of the first and the second accused. The witness said that the first accused took Sub-Inspector Pathan and himself to the room of Issac Patole at Agripada. When the police visited the room Patole and his mother were present. Witness called a panch. The first accused, he said, pointed out a trunk in the room. Witness asked him to produce the key of the trunk, but as he did not do so the police forced open the lock. On examining the contents of the trunk the police found a paper with intentions or impressions of pencil writing. To the Judge witness said that by indentation he meant impression left on a paper and caused by the writing on another paper over it. But the use of his torch light witness could read some words on this paper. The paper was dated September 18, and the words he could read were "opportunity — murder — Freni."

NO CONSPIRACY.

Advocate General: It is suggested that you and the panch conspired and put this document in the trunk?

Witness: That is not so; I had never seen the panch before. Mr. Leo Rodrigues said that no suggestion had been made by the defence.

The case stands adjourned till Thursday.

PRESS MAN'S EVIDENCE IN "FREE PRESS" CASE

Sirur Describes Scene He Witnessed At Golpitah

A graphic story of some incidents that occurred during the riots of May 1932 was narrated by Mr. G. V. Sirur, Senior Reporter of "The Times of India" when he was examined as a defence witness in the case in which Maulana Shaukat Ali charged Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor and Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, Printer and Publisher of the "Free Press Journal" with defamation before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Wednesday.

Mr. Syed Hasan with Mr. Yusuf Abdulla, Advocate, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. G. R. Gadkari defended the accused.

A SOLICITOR'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness to be examined on Wednesday was Mr. Thakurdas Merchant, Solicitor. He produced the statement recorded by him on June 1, 1932 of Devsingh Bhojraj. Mr. Merchant said that he had not asked any questions of Devsingh Bhojraj but merely recorded his statement. He had also not asked any questions of the ward boy but recorded the statement made by him to the effect that the injured man Devsingh Bhojraj was removed from a Khilafat Motor Ambulance in which there were Muslim Volunteers.

WHAT PRESS MAN SAW.

Mr. C. V. Sirur, was the next witness. He said that he was the Senior reporter of the "Times of India" and that during the riots of May 1932 he was on duty at Null Bazar on May 15, 1932. There were other reporters with him at the time when he saw a Muslim mob set upon a Hindu who emerged from a bye-lane near the Round Temple on Sandhurst Road. Soon after he heard a Muslim Volunteer clad in khaki uniform wearing a Fez Cap with the Star and Crescent admonish the Muslim mob. He heard him say words which translated into English were to the effect that: "Why all this shouting and assaulting by lathis? Could you not stab the man in silence. And this one opportunity of killing a man has been lost." Mr. Sirur told the Court that he could swear that the purport of the words uttered in Urdu were substantially true as translated by him in English.

In those days witness said "we described all such Muslim Volunteers as Khilafat Volunteers." Mr. Sirur said that he had mentioned this incident to some reporters in his office and on the next day to Mr. Krishna of the "Free Press Journal," who lived in Ville Parle where witness resided.

A PHOTOGRAPH.

The Magistrate was then handed a photograph appearing in the "Times of India" of Muslim Volunteers attired in similar uniform at a rally of the Khilafat Volunteers presided over by Maulana Shaukat Ali.

NOT PUBLISHED.

Witness in cross-examination said that this report was not published in the "Times of India" as it was the policy of the paper not to publish anything that would offend either the Hindu or the Muslim community.

A clerk from the J. J. Hospital produced a register showing that Devsingh Bhojraj was admitted to the Hospital on May 15, 1932.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Thursday.

Dil Pazir Theatre, Baghdad Village

To-day's programme is as under:

From 7 p m to 8 p m—Grand Variety Programme by well-known Indian singers and dancers.

From 10 p m to 11 p m—Prof. Vilayat Husein the famous Radio Star in some popular numbers.

Prices of Admission are: Sofas Rs. 2-4-0; and Seats Rs. 1-2-0 and 9 annas.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, 7th instant, tenders to the amount of £10,000 at 1s 6 3/32d were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £51,990,000 at 1s 6 1/16d were also received and allotted approximately 2 per cent. £1,990,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 14th Febrrary, 1934, on the same conditions as previously announced.

Mr. Nalinikant D. Overseer is sailing for Germany by M. V. "Victoria" for Technical Study of Film Industry and Sound Recording.

BODY WITHOUT HEAD

Captain Modak On What Safeguards Have Made Of The "W. P."

At a public meeting organised under the auspices of the Democratic Swaraj Party, Capt. Modak delivered a lecture on Wednesday evening at Nene Building, Charni Road. Jamnadas M Mehta presided.

Captain Modak said that a saving of 30 to 33 crores of rupees could be made if the army in India were Indianised. He deplored that the Government was not concerned with the ability of the poor Indian taxpayer to bear the heavy military burden.

Imperial designs played a large part in the Indian Army plans and problems. The Indian army had often been drafted to foreign places to fight imperial wars with which India was not concerned.

Regarding the safeguards in the "W.P." the speaker said that with the three safeguards about army, the Indian constitution "will be a body without a head and a body without life, "concluded the speaker.

Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta said that there was nothing more degrading than the fact that "we are entirely dependent on foreign soldiers and masters. So much so that as time goes on we are less and less able to defend ourselves."

For 150 years, continued Mr. Mehta "the emasculation of this country has been going on in geometric progression" while "national debts" mounted up with Imperialist wars.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

Suspects Bailed Out On Sum Of Rs. 100 Each

An interesting case come up on Wednesday before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, in which a man who called himself a Prince of Cambay appeared as a complainant.

Two persons named Qudratulla Khan and Mahamed Amin were arrainged before the Magistrate as the accused, and Mr. Nawabzada Hussein Yawarkhan, the Prince having filed a complaint against these in regard to alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of the sale proceeds of an Opal car belonging to his State and abetment, respectibely, stated that he was residing at Rana Mahal, Dadar.

He further informed the Court that as he had been introduced to Q Khan, the first accused, passed himself as the proprietor of the Bombay Tyre Company. On December 16, he entered into a transaction for the sale of his Opal car No. 3, Cambay, State, at Rana Terrace, Vincent Road, Dadar.

In his statement the Prince further stated that he had been imposed upon as regards this affair, for although the accused gaves him a cheque of Rs. 420 they excused themselves and got a promise from him to the same amount on security.

He also stated that the accused had disposed of his car in Chore Bazaar for Rs. 200, and had dishonestly misappropriated the proceeds. The second accused, he stated, had acted himself as an accomplice in the whole transaction.

Mr. N .T. Junglewala Magistrate ordered both the accused to be bailed on a sum of Rs. 100 each.

Governor Opens H. O. H. Fete

Appealing To Bombayites To Put Their Hands Into Their Pockets And Be True To Their Traditions

The H. O. H. Fete was declared open by the Governor on Wednesday evening, at the Fete grounds. The attendance was poor and a large number of chairs were empty.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram, Chairman of the H.O.H Fete Committee gave history of the Fete as to how it was inaugurated by the late Hon. Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil, and expressed a hope that a substantial sum would be realised for the support of the various hospitals and nursing associations.

The governor, in declaring open the Fete, said:—

The idea of holding the Fete, which it is my privilege to open to-day, originated, as you have reminded us, at the meeteing held at the Secretariat under the presidency of the late Honourable Minister, Sir Rustom Vakil, last July. It is a source of sorrow to his many friends, I know well, that that generous and public-spirited man is not with us today to see the culmination of the scheme which he worked so hard to bring into effect. The position with which Government was faced, and which is by this time well known to the public, is that during the last six years 474 extra beds have been provided in Government hospitals in Bombay City, out of which 180 had been brought into use by the beginning of 1931. Shortly afterwards owing to financial stringency Government were compelled to close 130 of these beds, and it was in order to enlist the support of the charitable public in restoring the position at any rate to the level reached in 1931 that the Hospital Maintenance Committee, under the enthusiastic Chairmanship of Sir Jehangir Bomon-Behram, was formed.

RS. 3 LAKHS COLLECTED

That Committee, with the generous help of the Western India Turf Club, has, I am informed, already raised more than three lakhs of rupees, and this amount has been distributed to Government and the Bombay City Municipality, for expenditure on the Hospitals, which they maintain. With the help of the money which they have received as their share, Government have already re-opened 42 beds in their hospitals. It is my earnest hope that the results of this Fete will enable us to take a substantial step forward towards restoring the position as it existed three years ago.

I am indeed glad to learn from the Mayor of Bombay of the generous manner in which the Public of this Presidency are responding to his call and contributing to the Fund which he has opened for the relief of the victims of the earthquake from which the sister Province of Bihar has so recently suffered I am confident, however, that I am correctly expressing the feelings of the people of Bombay when I say that no one will seek to make this recent special demand upon their charity an excuse for neglecting the claims of the hospitals of their City.

PUT YOUR HANDS INTO YOUR POCKETS

I feel, therefore, no hesitation in appealing to you once again to put your hands into your pockets and to do what you can to relieve the needs of the sick and suffering in this City. This is an appeal that is never made in vain to the charitable public of Bombay, and I feel sure that once again you will be true to your traditions, and that in spite of the period of financial difficulty through which we are all passing, the results of this Fete will be not less splendid than those of the 5-H Fete that was held in the time of my predecessor, Sir Leslie Wilson.

His Excellency then referred to some of the outstanding features of the Fete, and then continued:

"There is one point to which I should like to make a special reference in regard to the objects of this Fete. Nursing Associations are attached to most of our Hospitals, and these Associations fear that their receipts may be affected by the special efforts which the public make to support this Fete. Nobody yields to me in my admiration for the devoted work which the nurses perform, and we all know what a vital part they play in the conduct of every hospital. They have appealed to Government to give them a share in the proceeds Before coming to a decision on this appeal Government felt bound, in view of the basis on which the Hospital Maintenance Committee was organised, to consult the other parties to the agreement, namely, the Corporation, the Governor's Hospital Fund, and the Hospital Maintenance Committee themselves.

SHARE ASSIGNED TO NURSING ASSOCIATION

I am glad to be able to announce that all these three bodies have seen their way to agree to our proposal and in consequence Government have decided that 15 per cent of the Government share of the receipts from the Fete should be assigned to the Nursing Associations at the Goculdas Tejpal, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and St. George's Hospitals, and that this amount should be distributed equally between the three.

BREACH OF TRUST CHARGE FAILS

Thakurdas Purshottamdas, who was arrested on 11-1-34 for criminal breach of trust in respect of money realised by selling G.P. notes to the tune of Rs. 204,000/- was discharged on Wednesday by I N Mehta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate as there was no sufficient evidence against him.

WOMAN JAILED FOR DISPOSING OF BODY OF CHILD.

Vithabai Bhagoo, a Hindu woman, was sentenced by Mr. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, on Wednesday, to one month R. I. on a charge of concealing birth of a child and secretly disposing of its body.

A sweeper who found the dead body at Stable Street, on December 22, reported it to the police, who traced the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty.

RAIN TO EXTEND IN N. W. F. P.

Temperature Remains Below Normal In Bengal

POONA, Feb. 7

The western disturbance has caused a few light falls of rain in north Baluchistan and extension of cloud in the Punjab. Temperature is below normal from Hyderabad to south Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

FORECAST

Rainfall will extend in North-West Frontier province, Kashmir and the Punjab Hills. A few falls may also occur in south Madras.—A. P.

MAE WEST in I'm no angel
Just a Story About a Girl who Lost Her Reputation . . . and Never Missed It!...
with
CARY GRANT
A Paramount Picture
PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M
SEE MAE WEST PUT HER HEAD IN A LION'S MOUTH.
ALSO SCREENING
BARNACLE BILL THE SAILOR CARTOON

Bettiah Maharani Donates One Lakh For Relief Fund

Estate Gives Permission To Tenants To Cut Free Of Charge Trees For Reconstruction Of Their Houses

PATNA, Feb. 6.

The following Communique has been issued:—

"The total number of deaths reported to date is 6,567.

The Managing Committee of the Viceroy's Relief Fund have up to the present given 3-1/2 lakhs of rupees for relief in Bihar. From this fund a sum of rupees two lakhs has been allotted for the purchase of small sugar mills. A sum of Rs. 92,000 has been placed at the disposal of the District Officers of sixty worst affected districts for charitable relief and a sum of Rs. 38,000 has been given to the Bihar and Orissa Branch of the Red Cross Society. The local branch of the Red Cross Society has purchased and distributed 20,000 blankets and as many more have been received in gifts from elsewhere and distributed by that agency. In addition 182 tents, 41 drums of bleaching powder and large quantities of clothes, bandages, swabs and miscellaneous article have also been distributed. The total value of such articles received as gifts elsewhere and so distributed is about half a lakh of rupees.

REPAIRS OF WELLS IN PROGRESS.

In addition Rs. 10,000 have been received from the Bengal Branch of the Red Cross Society which has been distributed in three towns, Madhubani, Bhagalpur and Sitamarhi. The Society has also received Rs. 2,000 from the Collector of Baharaich, representing money subscribed by the people of that place.

The Bettiah Estate, which is the largest estate in Champaran District and which suffered severely in the earthquake is being cleared.

All choked up wells are being cleaned and other village wells necessary to ensure proper water supply are being repaired. All the roads which are situate in the property are being opened up.

FACILITIES FOR TENANTS

The estate has given permission to its tenants to cut free of charge trees or bamboos standing on the tenants' lands necessary for repairs of houses. Free distribution of grass and bamboo to the full extent available has been authorized to needy persons in towns of Motihari and Bettiah and throughout the estate where buildings have been damaged and timber is being distributed free or at nominal rates.

In addition gratuitous relief is being given in cases where it appears to be urgently necessary. Loans to the amount of three lakhs will be given to tenants of the estate free of interest for two years and subsequently at the rate of 6-1/4 per cent.

MAHARANI'S DONATION.

A donation of rupees one lakh has also been given to the Viceroy's Fund from the personal property, which stands in the name of the Maharani Sahiba. Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., Calcutta, have promised to send to Monghyr an engineer and 20 men with equipment and tools. The services of these men will be available for three months free of charge.—A.P.

LANDLORDS DEMAND RENT

Plight Of 'Quake Victims In Madhubani

The Secretary of the Relief Committee, Madhubani, wires under to-day's date:—

Seventeen centres for carrying on relief operations have been opened in Madhubani, sub-division district of Darbhanga. Thousands of people are receiving relief daily.

There is a general clamour for indigenous sugarcane-crushing machines, as the cane-growers are apprehensive that their canes would not be disposed off. Crushing machines are not available, and we have widened our relief operations in the interior.

Many injured persons are lying unattended in Madhupur Thana, on the border of Nepal. Doctors Mahajani and Biren Roy of Bombay and Calcutta have been sent yesterday to attend the injured in Benipaty and Madhupur Thanas.

So far 100 cases have been treated here; injury cases have mostly become sceptic due to timely medical help not being available.

AUTHORITIES DEMAND RENTS.

People in large numbers come daily in the Central Office and complain that the Darbhanga Raj has commenced realisation of rents which they are unable to pay at present. Babu Kishori Lal Sahu of Barabazar, Madhubani, who himself has suffered heavy loss is working with undivided attention.

Thanks to the vigilance of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rai Sahib Babu Nandan Tewari, Inspector and the Police in general that not a single case of burglary has occurred in any of the towns here.

CERTIFICATE TO BIHAR OFFICIALS

PATNA, Febry. 6.

"It is remarkable that local officers from the Commissioner down to the ordinary constable have continued to perform their duties in the discharge of their responsibilities in a manner that ought to evoke the admiration and gratitude of us all," in these words the prominent citizens of the Province have issued a statement, correcting the view held in certain quarters that Government were not prompt in their earthquake relief measures.

This statement, which is signed by Sir Sultan Ahmed, Raja Raghunandan Pershad Singh, Monghyr, member of the Council of State, Raja Radhikaraman Pershad Sinha (Surajpura), Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, ex-Finance Member, Rai Bahadur Shyamnandan Sahay, M.L.C. Chairman of the Muzaffarpur Municipality, and others.—A.P.

DOHAD & JHALOD SEND THEIR QUOTA

Bhil Boys Forgo Two Meals & Remit Savings To Rajen Babu

(From A Correspondent).

The Dohad Relief Committee has so far collected Rs. 1,400 out of which Rs. 1,000 has already been sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

The Dasa Nima Yuvak Mandal has collected Rs. 50.

The Seaks of Bhil Seva Mandal have contributed Rs. 175, including the contribution of Rs. 15 of the Bhil-boys, who have foregone their two meals.

Over and above this, the boys of the New High School, Dohad, have collected Rs. 61 to be sent to Babu Ranjendra Prasad.

Jhalod, a small town in Punch Mahals, has not lagged behind in contributing its share. Through the efforts of Mr. Chaganlal Mazmundar Rs. 300 have been collected.

RANGOON STARTS RELIEF FUND

RANGOON, Feb. 6

The Ragoon Municipal Corporation unanimously passed a resolution to-day sympathising with the earthquake stricken people of Bihar and other places. By another resolution the Corporation sanctioned Rs. 3,000 to be contributed to the Rangoon Mayor's Relief Fund.

This Fund, the President of the Corporation announced, would be started at a meeting of the Citizens which will be presided over by Governor. Both resolutions were passed unanimously.—A. P.

NAGPUR'S RESPONSE

Collections Of Cash Grain And Clothes

From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Febry. 6.

A Citizens' 'Quake Relief Committee, consisting of influential persons, has been formed, under the presidentship of Dr. Khare.

Swami Vidyanandji, who was delivering discourses to an audience of thousands of people, was requested by Dr. Khare and others to appeal to the audience to contribute their mite. As a result he collected about 250 bags of grain, 24 bales of new clothes, blankets, 'dhotees', 'sarees,' 'chaddars,' etc., 10 bags of cooking utensils and other sundry articles.

All these things are valued at about Rs. 6,000. Swamiji left for Bihar with these articles for which railway freight of Rs. 600 was paid.

Mr. Oagle, editor of "Maharashtra," the treasurer of the Relief Committee, has also sent Rs. 1,000 to Rajen Babu as the first instalment.

Collections are going on vigorously. Some old clothes collected in the town from house to house, have also been despatched directly to Bihar.

WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

Proceeds Will Be Donated To Bihar Fund

A Wrestling Tournament will be held on Friday at the Bangdiwalla Theatre near Carnac Brdige Market, in aid of the Bihar Relief Fund. Thirty four contestants have agreed to participate in the matches without taking any remuneration. This is the first time that professional wrestlers are entering the Tournament without charging anything.

The Bombay public will get a splendid opportunity of witnessing the splendid performances of wrestlers from Bombay, Sangli, Satara and Kolhapur. The owner of the Theatre has placed the Theatre free of charge at the disposal of the Organiser, Professor, N. G. Rao, who will bear all expenses.

RS. 10,000 FOR CATTLE RELIEF

Workers Leave Bombay For Patna

The Bihar Orissa Cattle Relief Committee have resolved to begin relief work to the distressed catule on the following lines: (1) Open cattle camps; (2) feed distressed cows in villages and (3) save helpless cows from starvation, etc.

The first batch of workers left Bombay on Monday for Patna among whom were Mr Jayantilal N. Manker, Secretary of the Distressed Cattle Committee, Messrs. U. M. Shelat. Balasaheb Phadke. K. N. Kulkarni, S. P. Oak and Motilal G. Parekh. They will immediately begin relief work in consultation with Babu Rajendra Prasad and other local persons

The donations received by the Committee for relief work total Rs. 10,000.

Donations may be sent to the Secretaries. Distressed Cattle Relief Committee, 149 Shroff Bazar. Bombay.

RELIEF COMMITTEE'S COLLECTION

The Central Office, Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Road, writes:

Sjt. Ambaram Talakchand, Member-in-Charge, "A" Ward Centre informs us that Mr. Galalchand Jechand has given 21 pairs of bed sheets through Rajkorben. The Bhatia Swayam Sevaks have dispatched three packages of clothes; Mr. Morarji Mulji has sent one package of ready-made clothes. Mr. R. D. Tanna—one bale clothes and seven more bales of clothes and two gunnyful of utensils will be forwarded to Rajendra Babu in a day or two. Miss Bachuben Lotwalla has sent 4 packages of clothes.

Sjt. S. K. Pupala, Member-in-charge, "E" Ward Centre informs that two bags of rice and 12 new blankets were given by Mr. Sayaji Ballam. Mr. Moglaji Rajanna gave two "takas" of new long cloth, and four sarees. The Kamatipura Swayam Sevak Pathak with Mr. D. Raipal, the enthusiastic Captain, have been rendering yeoman services in the matter of collection, etc.

The following further contributions have been received at the Central Office, Earthquake Relief Fund Committee. Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Road:

Collections through Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, "F" Ward, Rs. 252-8-6; Seth Jamnadas Prabhudas, Rs. 201; "E" Ward Collection through Mr. Achrekar, Rs. 160; Contributions by Cloth and Grain Merchants' Association, Haines Road, Agripada, Bombay Rs. 128-4-0; "D" Ward Box collection through Mr. Patankar Rs. 126-3-0; A Gentleman through Mr. Narsidas Gangji, Rs. 125; "B" Ward Box collection through Mr. Mohanlal, Rs. 107-1-6; Mr. P. J. Irani through Mr. S. K. Pupala, Rs. 101 Gangia Bros. through S. K. Pupala, Rs. 101; A Sister through Maneklal Mangalji Rs. 100; Tapibai Munshi mother of Mr. K. M. Munshi, Rs. 101; Proprietors, Vishnu Cinetone Co. Purse received by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Rs. 601; and other sundry collections Rs. 76-5-10. Total Rs. 2,392-2-10.

SIND SAMAJ SENDS Rs. 1,000 FOR RELIEF

The President of the Shikarpur Hindu Seva Samaj Sind Relief Committee, has sent a cheque of Rs. 1,000 to Pundit Malaviya to be utilised for relief work in Bihar. The cheque has been sent in accordance with the wishes of Swami Brahmanandji.

DEADLOCK IN A. I. S. A. WORK

Bihar's Appeal To Mr. Jerajani For Help In Khadi Sales

Mr. Jerajani has received the following letter from the All-India Spinners' Association, Departmental Officer, Madhubani, (Darbhanga.) Bihar dated 30-1-34.

Thanks for your letter and telegram of the 22nd inst. You might have received a letter from here written by Dhwaja Babu by now. Post offices have been working for the last three or four days only. Railway is still 45 miles away from here and it will take a month at least to reach here. Almost all the railway bridges in this distance have been damaged.

Most of the workers are personally safe but afflicted with sorrow at the miserable flight of their family and relatives. Houses of almost all of them have gone down. The misery of the people knows no bounds.

" ENGROSSED IN MISERY."

Provincial Association also has to incur a great loss. The buildings have cracked down and are liable to come down any moment. Our work there is to present at dead-lock. Workers are engrossed in their own misery. In many of the Bhandars Khadi has been either spoiled or its buildings are in a such a condition that it is dengerous to work in them. New shops are not available. Such is the condition of our local central stores also.

"Production department is also not working because the weavers' houses and machines have been disordered. The spinners' are in their own misery. We hope to re organise them in a month."

"At such a moment we hope much help from you in the shape of selling ohr Khadi in your province as much as you can as the sales in this province itself will be very meagre for the few months to come. We expect encouragement from you every moment."

RELIEF WORK BY SATSANG COMMITTEE

Medical Section Running From Very Beginning

The Branch Secretary of Satsang, Muzaffarpur writes:

The following is a report of the work done at the Satsang Relief Centre, Muzaqarpur upto Feb. 3.

MEDICAL SECTION

Simple Injury 210; Complicated cases of Wounds and Fractures etc. 170; Other kinds of diseases 57; Total 437.

Blankets given away 7; Clothing etc. 14; Rice, Cash, Diet etc. 50.

The above is the actual number relieved in different ways by us upto date. Our Medical Section is the only one running from the very beginning. The other Section could not function properly for want of funds. The above figure regarding distribution of Blankets etc. has been collected from stray cases now and then and not so much from a systematic method of work.

The Sang also announces receipt of Rs. 190-4-0.

Rs. 14,000 SENT FROM SURAT

SURAT, Febry. 7.

A further sum of Rs. 1,500 was sent to-day to Babu Rajendra Prasad by the Earthquake Relief Committee of Surat.

With the former remittances of Rs. 12,500, the total remittances from Surat amount to Rs. 14,000. —United Press.

LADY DOCTORS FOR RELIEF IN BIHAR

Bombay's Contingent

In response to an urgent wire from Rajend Prasad the Central Office of the Earthquake Relief Committee has arranged to send Dr. Kashibhai Navrangay and five lady doctors, for immediate medical relief in the affected areas. The doctors left for Bihar on Wednesday evening.

Port Trust Employees Move For Bihar Relief

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union writes the Secretary of that Committee has decided to raise funds for the sufferers of Bihar and Orissa and forward them to the Mayor's Committee.

It was further decided to issue an appeal under the signature of the General Secretary Mr. I. S. Patel for the purpose.

The funds may be earmarked if the donors so desire The B.P.T.E. Union earnestly urge upon the authorities to give all facilities for such collections in the Docks and Workshops.

'BUILD A GREAT FUND"

Lord Mayor Broadcasts His Appeal

LONDON, Feb. 6.

An appeal to Britain to build a great fund to offer to India its gesture of understanding which would ever live in the minds of the fellow-subjects of the King Emperor, was made by the Lord Mayor of London in his broadcasting appeal on behalf of the Indian Earthquake Fund.

He gave particulars of the devastation and quoted that in the opinion of Dr. Dunn it one of the biggest and most extensive earthquakes in history.

The Lord Mayor said that at was impossible for people of Britain to visualise the extent of disaster. He appealed to "that great-heartedness which is England."

He gave examples of the hundreds of small offerings which he had been touched to receive and said: "here is an opportunity of speaking in a language which the Indian people cannot and will not misunderstand—the gift that we must bring to the altar of understanding and friendship. It is not a little but a great gift worthy of us and worthy of them."

GENEROUS SUPPORT.

Those who have promised support to the Lord Mayor's Earthquake Fund include Lord Derby, Lord Peel, Viscount Goschen, Sir William Birdwood, Sir Arnold Wilson, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, the Lord Mayor of Manchester the Chairman of Lloyd's Stock Exchange, the Chairman of the Baltic Rubber Exchange, and Chairman of the Indian Tea Association.—Reuter.

ZAVERI BAZAR SENDS RS. 2,300 MORE

A further telegrahpic remittance of Rs. 2,300 was sent on Monday by Messrs. Hemchand Mohanlal & Co., to the Bihar Central Relief Committee, being the contributions from Zaveri Bazaar merchants and other sympathisers, collected by Mr. Jivraj Bechardas Kothari.

NEPAL GOVT. BANS PILGRIMAGE

KHATMUNDU, Feb. 6

The Nepal Durbar has issued the following communique:—

"Severe earthquake of Jan. 15 has, besides causing other losses, destroyed the railway lines and roads from Birganj to Khatmundu.

"As there is every possibility of discomfort to the pilgrims and the authorities concerned during the Siva-Ratri Festival, it is here by notified that the Nepal Government have decided not to allow any pilgrimage within the territory for this year and no passports will be issued."—United Press.

COLLECTIONS BY RELIEF COMMITTEE

The following further contributions have been received at the Central Office, Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Road:—Collection from 'A', 'B' and 'C' Wards and smaller donations Rs. 233. Lady Students of the Elphinstone College, Rs. 156. Collections thro: Miss R. P. Masini, Rs. 32. Other donations, Rs. 966-6-9. Total Rs. 966-6-9.

The following persons have sent the articles mentioned gainst their names:—Ramji Bros. & Co., four dozen ready-made clothes; Gandhi Seva Sena, 392 pieces of clothes and seven takas of Khadi; K. J. Marrott, one bale of overcoats; Bombay Humanitarian League, nine cases of medicine; Master V. S. and Miss M. S. Velinker have sent Rs. 100 for sending blankets.

GRAIN MERCHANTS REMIT RS. 15000

The Secretary of the Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay writes:

As instructed by Babu Rajendraprasad, the Grain Merchants Association remitted Rs. 15,000 to the Bank of Bihar, Patna, for the Bihar Central Relief Committee. Thereafter, this Association opened Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund and appointed a Committee for this purpose. This Committee has upto now collected Rs. 2556.

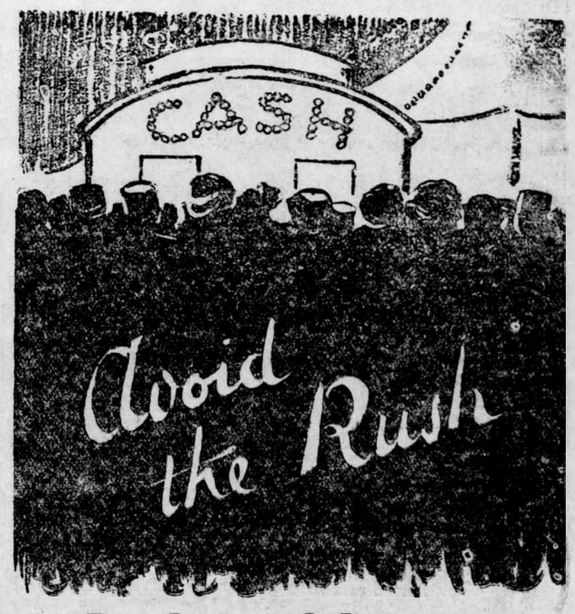
In addition to this, this Association has sanctioned Rs. 1000 for the Bihar Cattle Relief Fund started by the Bombay Humanitarian League.

Thus, the total of the amount remitted so far and collected for remittance comes to Rs. 18,556 as under:—

Sjt. BHULABHAI WIRES Rs. 5,000

Indo-Foreign Cotton Association's Constribution

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai has sent by telegram Rs. 5000 to Babu Rajendra Prasad on behalf of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association towards the Earthquake Relief Fund.



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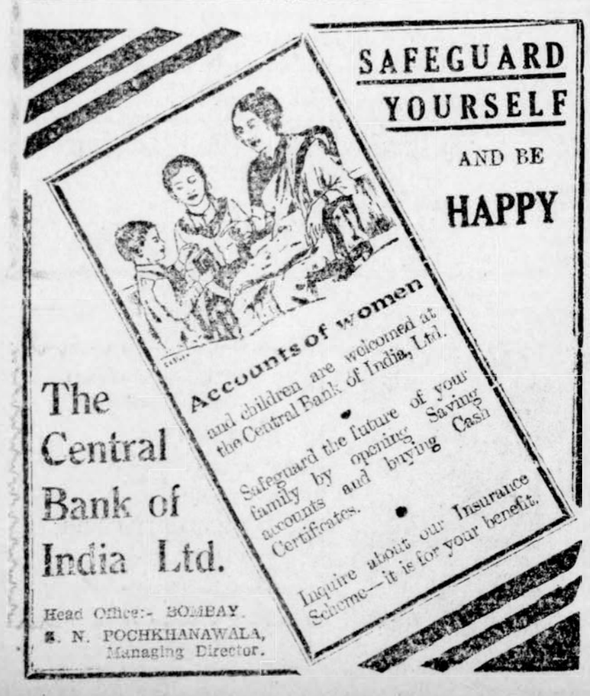
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RELIEF, RESTORATION & RE-CONSTRUCTION

Bihar's Post-'Quake Problems

(By SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA)

Though it is now nearly three weeks, since the 15th of January when the province of Bihar was ravaged and devastated by a tremendous earthquake of great intensity, the havoc wrought by it has been on so extensive a scale that it is not possible even now to make as accurate estimate of the loss and damage it has entailed on life and property, respectively, or of the amount that will be required for the work of reconstruction, as each day that passes adds to the stock of harrowing details. To take first the question of the loss of life caused, and also of the injuries inflicted by this great disaster, His Excellency the Governor of the province (in the course of a speech at a public meeting held at Patna, a week after the terrible visitation) observed:—"The toll taken in human life is very heavy....Even now nothing but so approximate estimate can be given of the number of deaths, but I hope it may be found not to have exceeded four thousand. It is wholly impossible to give any estimate at all of the number injured, for the number brought for treatment to hospitals in no way represent the total number of victims". Since His Excellency made the above statement, on the 22nd January, it has been officially declared in a Government communique that the total number of deaths had already exceeded six thousands, and responsible non-official public opinion is convinced that the number of lives lost is much larger than that made known to Government.

"Monetary assistance on an unprecedently large scale which will run into many crores will be required to restore normal conditions of civic, economic and industrial life in affected areas in Bihar. It is therefore particularly desirable that public interest in the situation should not be allowed to lapse as soon as immediate relief is administered. It is obviously impossible for the Government of Bihar and Orissa to undertake single-handed this herculean task.

—Sachchidananda Sinha.

LOOKS LIKE WAR HAVOC.

Adverting now to the damage to, or loss, of property, here again it is not possible, at present to make any accurate or even approximate estimate of it. So far as the damage to Government is concerned—either by the total collapse or partial demolition, of public buildings—a rough estimate places it at perhaps one crore. This amount may seem large, at first sight, but it will probably be found altogether as underestimate, when the question of the erection of new public buildings, or of the restoration of such of them as can still be used after necessary repairs, will come to be carefully examined—on so huge a scale has been the destruction, in whole or in part, of the public buildings throughout the very large area affected by the dreadful earthquake. Speaking on the same topic, as the President of a relief organisation meeting at Lucknow, the Hon'ble Mr. Blunt —Finance Member of the United Provinces Government—stated his view of the desolation caused by the earthquake as follows:—"In the 33 years of my service, I can remember no more serious disaster. Even the great war, in India at all events, did infinitely less damage; and from that I have heard and read, there seems no doubt that the damage done by the earthquake in northern Bihar is comparable to the damage done by the War in northern France". This is the language used, with characteristic moderation, by a trained and experienced administrator and not that of propagandism or sensational journalism, and it should, therefore, bring more clearly before the mind's eye the true state of affairs in Bihar—the tremendous amount of death, bodily and mental suffering, devastation of property, and consequent misery and privation entailed by the disastrous earthquake on millions. It is interesting to hear from those who have seen North Bihar from the air that it looks very much like the war-devastated areas of Northern France.

MERE DROP IN OCEAN.

But any relief that can be given to the immediate necessities of the sufferers is likely to prove a mere drop in the ocean, compares to that ever so much larger one that will be necessary to restore, even partially, the economic conditions of the ravaged province to one in which it can again be expected to carry on its normal life. And thus the problem of reconstruction—that is, of that of even partial restoration of the normal conditions of life in the urban and the rural areas affected—is bound to prove a far more serious problem than that of providing immediate relief. It will call for the exercise of charity and benevolence on a very extensive scale, and no one who is charitably disposed should, therefore, suppose that because he has helped to relieve the immediate distress, the need for his assistance has come to an end.

GRAVITY OF POSITION.

Now to enable the reader to appreciate the gravity of the position, a brief reference may be permissible to the situation revolting from the colossal earthquake, which will have to be borne in mind in considering the ways and means for the work of reconstruction. Roughly, the area affected is 20,000 square miles, and includes the four highly congested districts.

IRREPARABLE LOSS.

But quite apart from the tremendous suffering caused by the sudden wreckage of the life of a great part of Bihar—the irreparable loss to its agriculture by the damage caused to the land, the stoppage of almost all business and professional work by the closing down of its normal activities consequent on the disappearance of the equipment and the destruction of all stocks for trade—we have also to take into account the heavy loss inflicted on the civic life and self-governing institutions of the province, and the extent of the money which will be rejuired for their re-establishment if the work of reconstruction is even to be fairly complete. The municipalities in the large area affected have ceased to function, and are unable to cope with their work of providing those sanitary, and other useful services, to the public which they do in normal times. On account of it public suffering is already extensive in the municipal areas. Moreover, the main source of income of these municipalities—the tax assessed on the houses—is gone, and it cannot be levied until they are rebuilt. Financial help is thus urgently required to set these municipalities on their feet again, as their administration has almost ceased to operate, and has got to be re-established which can only be done by the municipal areas, devastated by the stupendous earthquake, being rebuilt.

CHARITY MUST GO ON

The Bihar and Orissa Government will undoubtedly do what it can; indeed it has done and is doing that already, and the relief for immediate needs that is coming in has already reached a fairly ladge section of the sufferers, thanks to the activities of the official, and also of several non-official, agencies. But the Provincial Government has to meet, in due course, the needs of a large and densely populated area, of which the towns, which have suffered so terribly, are the important centres on which the whole executive and judicial administration hangs. It has to rebuild its courts and offices, schools and colleges, hospitals and police stations and its other public buildings, to erect new houses for its officers, to restore communications by road and rail, to re-establish the local civic institutions, and to re-open and restock hundreds of hospitals and dispensaries. But that is not all. By far the greater part of the population in the affected area has to be helped substantially to be set on its feet again—the labourers, the cultivator the artisans, the mechanics, and the followers of numerous other avocations. Until this is done, the normal life of Bihar can not be resumed and the people are bound to continue to suffer. Thus the more careful the situation is considered, the more clear it becomes that monetary assistance on an unprecedentedly large scale—which can not be accurately estimated or measured, at present, but which will run into many crores—will be required to restore normal conditions of civic, economic and industrial life in the affected area. It is, therefore, particularly desirable that this very important fact should not be forgotten by the charitably-minded, and that public interest in the situation should not be allowed to lapse as soon as immediate relief has been administered. It is obviously impossible for the Provincial Government of Bihar and Orissa to undertake single-handed this herculean task—to enable millions of our fellow-subjects to make a fresh start in life both as individuals and citizens. And so there is clearly an immense and unlimited scope for the work of charity and generosity, in which every lover of his fellow-creatures must be proud to join, and be ready to give his largest to relieve the millions of suffering humanity in Bihar, uninfluenced by any of those considerations—religious, racial or political—which often stand in the way of co-operative, humanitarian work.

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INTERESTING CRICKET AT VISAPUR

Jailor D'Souza Scores Century

(By A Correspondent)

VISAPUR, Feb. 5

There was exhibition of bright cricket at Visapur when a cricket team organised by the Visapur Temporary Prison engaged the Jolly Brothers Cricket Club. Ahmednagar, in a day's tournament.

The Jail Team was captained by Mr. P. L. O'Quinn, Superintehdent of the Prison. Winning the toss, the Jail Team elected to bat and knocked up 238 before declaring. Mr. J. B. D'Souza, Jailor, scored a brilliant century in a little over three hours. Mr. Quinn, Captain, took 6 wickets for 40 runs. The visitors were defeated by an innings and 114 runs.

SUB-JUDGES FOR CIVIL SERVICE

Applications Invited For 10 Probationers

A Press Note issued by the Home Department, Government of Bombay, states:—

The Governor in Council has decided to recruit during the year 1934-35 ten probationers for appointment as Subordinate Judges in the Judical Branch of the Bombay Civil Service. The selection will be made from persons who are not already in Government service and who fulfil the conditions prescribed by rules I and II of the rules for admmission to the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Civil Service which are printed in Appendix I to this Press Note.

Applications are accordingly invited which must be in the prescribed from (vide Appendix II), and must be submitted to the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, with such testimonials as the candidate may think fit to attach. The latest date fixed for the receipt of applications by the Registrar is the 8th March 1934. Copies of the form of application can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, on payment of a fee of rupee one for each form exclusive of postage. Applicants must produce the certificates or other evidence required by rule III of the rules referred to above.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Intending candidates are also warned that they should not attempt to see any Member or Minister of Government or Secretary or Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary to Government unless they are called for a personal interview.

The immage of Shree Hanuman in front of the Someshwar Temple, in Bhaji-Badar Amraoti, was found defaced.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1934

INEXCUSABLE

The Government of India did not welcome Mr. N. M. Joshi's resolution in the Legislative Assembly urging them "to take immediate steps to protect workers against increasing unemployment and reduction of wages." Sir George Schuster opposed it at an early stage in the debate last week, probably as a hint to Government's usual supporters. Mr. Clayton, another official, did likewise on Tuesday last when the debate was resumed. But as the resolution called forth warm support from the representatives of various parties in the House. Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Industries and Labour, felt it discreet to suggest that he would accept the resolution if it was so altered as to urge Government "to pursue such measures as may be practicable to protect the workers in the country against unemployment and reduction of wages." The alteration meant little more than dropping the word "immediate" from the original resolution, for Mr. Joshi could never have expected Government to pursue any but practicable measures. He, therefore, readily accepted the alteration, and the resolution as amended was carried "nem con." But whether Government will do anything substantial to give effect to the resolution is much to be doubted. The lukewarm, almost non-chalant manner in which Sir George Schuster and Sir Frank Noyce spoke on the resolution holds out little hope in that direction.

Dodging Responsibility

Sir Frank repeated the Finance Member's arguments that India was facing the effect of a world-wide phenomenon. Nobody denies that statement so far as it goes, though there are several special circumstances responsible for chronic unemployment in India, circumstances of which Government cannot pretend to be ignorant. But the main difference between the effects of world depression on India and those on other countries is that, while elsewhere Governments assume responsibility for relieving unemployment and do everything possible to relieve it, the Government of India are neither free nor anxious to do their duty in the matter. Mr. Clayton spoke in the characteristic official style when he said that there was no reason why the agriculturists should bear the main burden while the suffering of the industrial workers was comparatively insignificant. It is sheer dodging responsibility to minimise industrial unemployment in contrast with that among agriculturists. Mr. Joshi would be the last person to object if Government proposed to relieve both agricultural and industrial unemployment. But they are doing neither.

Wanted Sympathetic Attitude

Sir Frank Noyce's attitude was more amazing when he remarked that the unemployment in the Bombay mill industry was not at all so serious as it was in Lancashire. Even if the statement is assumed to be true despite the doles that are being given to the unemployed in Lancashire, it is no comfort to the thousands of the unemployed in Bombay that some other persons are worse off elsewhere. Sir Frank most light-heartedly belittled the situation in Bombay when as a matter of fact only 50 out of the 84 mills in the city are working, when over 60,000 workmen are unemployed and when even those who are employed have their wages cut to the extent of about 25 per cent. as against only a 5 per cent cut in Britain. Mr. R. R. Bakhale has given notice of a resolution, to be moved at the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council, urging Government to protect workmen against unemployment and wage-reduction. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Government at least will not light-heartedly dismiss the situation in the city is a trivial thing as compared with that in Lancashire. Textile workmen all over the country have solemnly resolved to launch a general strike to combat unemployment and indiscriminate wage-cutting. The situation calls for a most sympathetic attitude in the part of the Government and the Bombay Legislature.

Danger To World

According to anticipations, the British proposals on disarmament have been welcomed in and out of Parliament as possessing valuable potentialities for a successful solution of difficulties. It is, of course, a pity, as pointed out by Major Attlee, that the principle of equality should have been adopted not as a concession to right but to force threatened by Germany. But that apart, the proposals, although they do not go far enough, yet constitute a definite move in the right direction. When, therefore, Sir John Simon goes to Geneva he will have the very unique experience of urging these proposals supported, for once by the whole of political Britain as also by all the better minds outside of Britain. We only hope the strange privilege will not frighten him, and that he will make effective use of sober world opinion that is behind him. Given strength and determination Sir John Simon can beat down pugnacious obstinacy of the principal parties concerned.

But when all is said in favour of these proposals and their possibilities, the fact remains that they are gravely threatened from altogether a different quarter. War is so conspicuously threatened in the Far East that disarmament proposals and conferences at Geneva must be relegated to the background. What is of the essence of urgency is the immediate problem of averting a Russo-Japanese War. The conflagration once started will sooner or later, spread and envelope the whole world. And the interval between peace and war will be utilised for hurried preparations to defend neutrality by arms. This Far East crisis is, therefore, to be tackled at once, if the world, let alone disarmament, is to be saved. What are they going to do about it?

The 'Coup' Fails.

The disorders in Paris could not be the work of Communists for the simple reason that they are too weak even for the wildest among them to contemplate a Red revolution in France. The responsibility for Tuesday's bloodshed rests, therefore, on the anti-Government Right. And it may well be that it was, as asserted by M. Daladier, "an attempted 'coup de force' against the Republican regime, by certain political leagues", in other words an organised attempt to set up a Fascist Dictatorship. Though the Cabinet has resigned the State may now be regarded as safe. The volatile Frenchman will "fight like a demon" and then lapse into peace and quiet with an equally surprising promptness. The leaders of the revolt, secondly, will have learnt a very valuable lesson to the effect that, inspite of M. Chiappe's dismissal, the police and the Army are not with them. Unless, therefore, something extraordinary happens a grave menace to France—and to Europe—has been successfully averted.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT: UNWANTED "EXPERT"

By SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS

The last Conference of the Co-operative Registrars held in Delhi from the 29th January to the 1st February was unique in two respects. It was the first Conference presided over by the Hon. Member in charge of Public Health, Lands and Education. Till the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, these Conferences, most of which I attended since 1908, were presided over by the Revenue Secretary to the Government of India, the Revenue Member delivered the inaugural address and retired after declaring the Conference open. At the last Conference, Ministers of several Provinces attended for the first time 'by invitation.' After the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the Government of India did not like to take any active part in the organization of such Conferences, for they felt that as co-operation was both a Provincial and transferred subject, the initiative of calling the Registrar's Conferences should be vested in the hands of the Provinces, and that the organization thereof should also be in their hands. The first of such Conferences was held in Bombay in 1926 when H. E. The Governor opened the Conference after delivering an inaugural address; on his retiring from the same, the Conference elected as president Mr. Calvert, the most senior Registrar present. Similarly at the second Conference held in Simla in 1928, the Senior Registrar, Rao Bahadur J. M. Mitra, was elected president after the Hon. Member had delivered his address and declared the Conference open. While the presence of some of the Ministers and the Chairmanship of a member of the Executive Council of the Government of India added to the dignity of the Conference, these changes were bound to have some effect on the freedom of speech of the official Registrars who are sub-ordinate to the Ministers.

Unauthorized Arrears.

Some of the items of the agenda were of very great importance and deserved to be discussed in the open Conference instead of being referred to committees. At present all Provinces suffer from the effects of huge drop in the prices of agricultural produce and in many co-operative societies members are not even able to pay interest on the moneys borrowed by them. The percentage of unauthorized arrears is increasing almost everywhere and it is very necessary for Provincial Governments, the Co-operative Banks and the leading non-official co-operators to put their heads together and decide on the methods to be adopted to meet these difficulties which are common to all Provinces. The Committee that considered this problem have made definite recommendations about converting the existing short term loans into long term ones, which are to be recovered by annual instalments. They have also suggested a reduction in the existing rates of interest on these loans by Banks and societies. Recommendations have been made by another Committee to give certain powers to the societies and officials of the Co-operative Department for the recovery of the societies' dues from the borrowing members. If these recommendations are accepted by the Governments concerned and carried out in the spirit underlying them, a large percentage of the working capital of the Banks will become frozen; in that case Government must help the movement by advancing the requisite amount at a low reasonable rate of interest, so that the working capital might remain liquid instead of becoming frozen.

Liquidation Of Debts

The question of liquidating the existing debts of members of societies has been receiving careful attention of co-operators, official and non-official for several years. The two aspects of the problems, a creation of Conciliation Boards and establishment of Land Mortgage Banks were considered by the Conference committee. The Finance Committee have laid down that the existing co-operative societies should not undertake debt liquidation work and that such work should be done by special societies financed by Land Mortgage Banks. The Committee have also suggested certain modifications in the practice followed by the existing Land Mortgage Banks and societies and have definitely recommended that both the principle and interest of debentures issued by Land Mortgage Banks should be guaranteed by the Government. The Economic De-

(Continued on Page 7).

GRAVE PLIGHT OF MILL WORKERS

86,000 Employed And 61,000 Unemployed

(By R. R. BAKHALE).

I

The Conference of the textile workers that was recently held in Bombay was both an indication and a warning. It indicated in some measure the deplorable plight to which the workers have been reduced by the employers' ruthless attacks on wages and employment and it warned those concerned against the danger of allowing the present situation to drift any longer. Its resolution also showed the present temper of the workers. It may be that the Conference was not as representative as it could and should have been. It may also be that its resolution was a hotch-potch of relevant and irrelevant matters and was not happily and logically worded. But it cannot be denied that the Conference and the resolution have begun to focuss public attention on the state of affairs in the textile industry and that they have helped the public to realise the gravity of the situation.

PUBLISH THE FACTS.

It was, however, unfortunate that neither the resolution nor the speeches thereon gave an adequate picture of the extent of unemployment and wage cuts which have been made the grounds for the organisation of a general strike. For this, however, the organisers of the Conference cannot be held to be wholly responsible. The non-recognition of the Union which organised the Conference and its own depleted strength have shut out the possibilities of collecting accurate statistics through trade union machinery: and it is not in the interest of the millowners to publish the figures of employment and wage reductions. The absence of a Statistics Act precludes Government from compulsorily collecting the necessary information. But they have a Labour Office which collects industrial statistics from time to time and it was the duty of Government to publish them for the information of the public. As a matter of fact the Labour Office, whose efficiency and promptness is second to no other department in this Presidency, has collected such information as it could by voluntary efforts and Government owes it to the public that it is published as soon as possible. In the meanwhile, I desire to place before the public such information as is made available to me, by the courtsey of the Labour Office and by other sources, so that the public may know how serious the situation is and how dangerous it is to allow it to continue.

61,000 UNEMPLOYED.

Taking the City and Island of Bombay, it is seen that 5 out of 84 mills have been scrapped and thrown out of employment nearly 10,000 workers. Twenty-nine mills have been closed down and over 50,000 workers have lost their employment. Three mills have been officially reported to be working partially and thereby reduced 1,300 workers. I have, however, reason to believe that many more mills have been working partially; but the extent of unemployment caused thereby has been found difficult to ascertain. The total number of unemployed workers is thus easily more than 61,000. The average number of workers in the Bombay mills on the 1st of January, 1931 was 136,700 of which only about 76,000 are expected to be working in the 50 mills which are not closed. Fourteen mills which are working night shifts have employed about 10,000 workers. There are thus 86,000 employed as against 61,000 unemployed workers. In other words, for every 100 persons employed, there are 70 workers who are thrown out of employment. It is impossible to assume that such serious unemployment is due entirely to trade depression so long as the crash of the Currimbhoy group of mills is still fresh in the mind of the public. The argument of trade depression also loses much of its force when it is realised that in the midst of the closure of 29 mills no less than 14 mills are working night shift. It should also be remembered that while Bombay is going down and down, Ahmedabad and other up-country centres have increased their mills and the all-India production of cotton piecegoods has increased by nearly 300 million lbs. during the last ten years. It is only those who refuse to see facts in their face who will be bold enough to assert that Bombay alone is singled out for this misery.

PROVOKING AND IRRITATING.

It is true that there is hardly any textile centre in India, except Ahmedabad, which has not reduced wages. But the cuts made vary in their percentages to such an extent that they cannot be said to have any intelligent basis behind them. To take only a few centres: Madras has reduced wages by about 15 per cent. and C. P. by about 20 per cent. Sholapur, which pays the lowest wages in the Bombay Presidency, has cut wages by 12 1/2 per cent., but Ahmedabad which, it is claimed by its employers, pays the highest wages in the whole of India, has made no cut whatever. And its industry is still flourish-

(Continued on Page 7).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

NO OBLIGATIONS?

A question in the Legislative Assembly has elicited the significant fact that, while foreigners like Frenchmen or Germans in the Indian States are tried, not by the laws of the States, but by those of British India, British Indians themselves sojourning in the States cannot claim the right of being tried by their own laws, but are tried by the State laws, subject in some special cases to the political officer's right of intervention. Mr. B.J. Glancy, Political Secretary, tried to explain this discrimination against British Indians on the ground that the British Government, as a Paramount Power, had certain obligations towards Foreign Powers. Is it to be inferred that the Paramount Power does not acknowledge similar obligations towards British Indians themselves?

MORE ARE RESPONSIBLE.

Sir Samuel Hoare's reply to a question in the Commons regarding the premature execution of a Lahore prisoner shows that the responsibility for the tragedy is not fixed on all the parties concerned. The reply says nothing about the initial blunder of the Punjab Government officials not communicating the postponement of the execution to the Jail Superintendent by wire or the telephone. Secondly, does not the Jail Superintendent himself deserve to be censured for not attending to the communications received by his office before executing the prisoner? We would like to know, what action the Punjab Government have taken with regard to the officials referred to above. There must be something wrong in the departments in which such grave blunders are possible on the part of so many officials.

"H. O. H."

We wish the H. O. H. campaign well. We regard the cause as worthy beyond question and eminently deserving of success. And it is because we do so that we endorse Mr. Nariman's demand for information from the Bombay Government and the Corporation relating to the disposal of revenues under "Medical Relief". Out of Rs. 86,000 received during the last two years by the Bombay Government for Bombay Hospitals a sum, says Mr. Nariman, of about 40,000 remains unaccounted for. What has happened to it? Then, the Municipal Corporation received a sum of Rs. 58,000 'specifically for the purpose of restoring beds and dietary". How exactly has it been disposed of? These questions must, we dare say, be repugnant to the sense of prestige possessed by Government and, probably, affected by the Corporation in imitation. But the people who are invited to help are entitled to be told what happened to the money they paid as tax—and ratepayers. "Dignified" silence will be fair neither to the public nor to the great cause that the H. O. H. Fete represents.

UNREST IN STATES.

The reports of fresh disorders in Kashmir and of the military opening fire on turbulent crowds, are hardly consistent with the official assurance that the situation in the State is well in hand. We cannot believe that the disorders are merely communal affairs. They are indicative of political discontent which is spreading in various States and which is manifesting itself in a demand for speedy responsible Government. The recently announced reforms in Kashmer are a mere sop and it is no defence that similar ones are not yet introduced even in States like Hyderabad. Political discontent and unrest are bound to spread to every State much faster than one believes now and they will not disappear till substantial progress towards Responsible Government is made in the States.

DECEPTIVE UNITY.

Brisk attempts are being made by the leaders of the "All-Parties" Muslim Conference to use the Agha Khan in keeping up a semblance of unity in that disintegrating body. But we cannot believe they can rope in the progressive sections of the Muslim League or what is called the Jinnah Section of the League, or the members of the Lucknow Unity Conference. Whether or not, Mr. Jinnah accepts the invitation to re-enter the Legislative Assembly and lead those Muslims, who refuse to be wholly subservient to Government, he is not at all likely to join the loyalists in glorifying the White Paper which he has consistently denounced. As for the leaders of the Nationalist Muslim Party, they are reported to have already informed the Agha Khan that they refuse to co-operate with him in rallying all Muslims into the Loyalist Group. The Agha Khan will do well to realise at least now that, Muslim unity on terms that are incompatible with national unity, even if it were possible, would be a disservice as much to the Muslims as to the country.

Press Views

States Protection Bill

I

We have our fears that the law, when passed, is liable to abuses, especially because of the prejudices which the authorities in British India come to feel against politicians and political meetings as such. To that extent, the propoed legislation may hamper the expression of even legitimate opinion in the country. Similarly, we have apprehensions about the manner in which press laws have been administered in the past, and, therefore, feel that another weapon forged into that armoury will stand in the way of a healthy development of the press.—"Roy's Weekly."

II

To place a ban on the press in British India against agitation for the reform of the administration of the States, as the present Bill seeks to do, is to prevent the press from discharging its responsibilities to the public. And this is sought to be done not by making the press legally responsible for what it does but by the extra-legal provisions of the Indian Press (Emergency) Act. If there are a few obscure sheets that eke out a living by blackmail, there are States which are grossly mal-administered and seek a hush-hush policy. The existence of the one should no more be a reason for the penalization of the press as a whole than the existence of the other should be an occasion for calling for drastic interference in the internal administration of all the States by the Paramount Power.—"Hindustan Times."

Communalism In Services

From the provisions in the White Paper, it is almost certain that the new provincial governments will have a definite communal tint, and that for many years to come communal jealousies are likely to be a prominent feature of public life. Communal interest is likely to be intensified. In an atmosphere charged with communal bacteria, a young officer who must belong to one or other of the communities in the province will start with a serious handicap. He is not likely to enjoy the equal confidence of the rival communities. The inevitable result will be depreciation of his services.—"Whip."

Among the Earthquake relief measures adopted by the Maharaja of Nepal are (1) Free distribution of 3 lakh maunds of rice, (2) Government control of foodstuffs and (3) purchase of Rs. 25,000 worth of corrugated iron sheets.

It is evident that the Maharaja's conception of Government's duties is extremely unorthodox, nay, positively revolutionary. We sincerely hope representations will be made asking him to desist from the unfriendly practice of setting bad examples.

* * * *

Good: The Madras Government won't impose any cut on Government Servants' salaries.

Better: "They propose to cut down certain items of expenditure for the purpose of balanching the budget.

Best: Those "certain items of expenditure." But you have to wait awhile.

* * * *

In his appreciation of Rangaswami, the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri says: "As a student of Indian Finance and Economics, Mr. Iyengar had few equals and there is no wonder why the Congress Party in the Assembly found in him a pillar of strength."

Nor, for that very reason, is there any wonder, Ladies and Gentlemen, why the Liberal Party did not find in him a pillar of of strength. Hear, Hear.

* * * *

It was not, declared Sir Austen Chamberlain in Parliament, "in the power of the British Government to surrender mandates." This is true. History proves that immediately Lloyd George assumed the Mandates the British Government gave up all rights of surrender to the League of Nations.

* * * *

Mr. John B. Creighton, an American businessman, who is a passenger on the "Empress of Britain" wants "a stabilised dollar for the sake of better business everywhere." Well he has come very near to the method of it, if not to the achievement. He must have the Dollar linked to the sterling. For further particulars, refer to Sir George Schuster or Sir Samuel Hoare.

* * * *

"What would Edmund Burke say To-day?"

Great Empires and little minds go well together.

* * * *

Says the "Sunday Despatch": "Wireless to-day has become the greatest hate propagating medium the world has ever known." The "Sunday Despatch" we believe, is one of Lord Rothermere's loud speakers and what it says about it, it says.

Anyway, we wonder if rural uplifters know. Or don't we?

* * * *

Those, who know, claimed in the Assembly that there was little industrial unemployment in India. That claim, we are glad to say, is born out statistically by Mr. R. R. Bakhale, who says that figures for employed and unemployed in Bombay mills are 86,000 and 61,000 respectively.

You are surprised? That merely shows your ignorance of the truth that statistics lie—unless mouthed by officialdom.

* * * *

News Item: "Col. R. J. MacNabb, A. G. G. in Central India, who paid a visit to Kurwai on his official tour, shot a fine crocodile."

The official tour was, therefore, a fine success.

* * * *

The Bombay Governor has a sense of the picturesque and possesses powers of attractive description as witness, His Excellency's speech at the H. O. H., wherein he saw an amusement Park, English and Japanese Villages, a Garden village and a Baghdad, spotted a Palais-de-Danse and even observed a Swiss Mountain towering over Mrs. Sabawala's section.

These are unique and irresistible attractions. We sha'nt miss. We visit the Fete this evening.

* * * *

But sorry, we had forgotten Mr. Nariman.

By the way has the Governor also observed that "significant silence" referred to by Mr. K. F. Nariman?

* * * *

"HUSBANDS BEWARE

Wives are learning to box."

Why? Gloves are softer than pots, pans, broomsticks and, of course, tongues.

* * * *

After a young lawyer had talked nearly an hour to a jury who felt like lynching him, his opponent in the case, a veteran of the legal cockpit, rose, smiled sweetly at judge and jurymen, and said:—

"Your lordship, I will follow the example of my young friend who has just concluded and submit the case without argument."

A LAKH ALMOST COMPLETED: GIVE ANOTHER

Readers' Views

THE "D'AVOINE CASE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Chief Presidency Magistrate is to be heartily congratulated upon delivering a mighty blow for the complete freedom of thought: the free expression of opinion, the Freedom of the Press. For many years, the life of an Editor of a paper, or of a magazine, in India has been an intolerable one. The Home Departments of the Provincial Governments not seldom appear to be anxious to assume the role of "grand inquisitors." On what the Magistrate has rightly regarded as a "most ridiculous charge," a most respected citizen of the city of Bombay was recently arrested and dragged up before the Magistrate (as an ordinary felon), to be released later on bail, and eventually to be acquitted without a stain on his character. He has been honourably acquitted. It is very interesting to note one interesting fact. In certain quarters long and ardent prayers have been sent up to heaven for the last two or three weeks, that the "Atheist Dr. D'Avoine" be "convicted and sent to prison." Their foolish prayers have not been answered. On the contrary, the "Supreme Being" has answered (the "prayers" if any)—the supplications of the Atheist. Dr. D'Avoine (in his statement) "prayed" to be "acquitted", and "by God"—he was acquitted. The question before us is: "Whose "prayers" did "God" answer?:—clearly he answered those of the "Atheist". By launching this silly prosecution, the Bombay authorities have given an excellent advertisement to an admirably edited magazine. They have already increased the membership of the Rationalist Association of India, by many hundreds, I hear.

Not one Catholic, not one Muslim was called to give a scrap of evidence. It all proves that the charge was a "ridiculous one". Not one Britisher has been convicted in England for the alleged "wounding of the religious feelings" of people for 100 years. Not one subject has been convicted even for blasphemy. At the Leeds Winter Assizes in 1912, two men, it is true, one Stewart, an Anacytical Chemist and one Gott a purveyor, were sentenced to three and four months' imprisonment respectively, for "blasphemy", but in answer to questions put in the House of Commons, the Home Secretary made it perfectly clear that these men were punished not for blasphemy under the blasphemy laws of Britain but "for the offensive method the men adopted in expressing their views and because they knew those methods would lead to a breach of the peace". The Government is perfectly justified at all times in crushing these papers, and the Editors of such papers that publish grossly blasphemous matter, or those that attack the founder of any religion. The section under which the Editor of "Reason" was prosecuted was never intended to be used in order to bolster up Catholic or Moslem, or Parsee or Hindu customs and beliefs, that cannot stand the test of reason. And that is precisely my grievance against the authorities for launching this ridiculous prosecution. Sir H. Dastur is unquestionably the greatest Magistrate the Bombay City has seen for a whole century. His great judgment forcibly reminds me of the famous judgment of Sir Joseph Arnold in the Bombay High Court in 1860, when the famous Indian patriot Kersondas Mooljee was prosecuted and persecuted when he was Editor of the "Satya Prakash." Sir Joseph Arnold said: "The accused and his witnesses have attacked foul practises, which sap the very foundations of morality.....Such practices which sap the foundation of religion and morality and which have been established in the name of religion and under the sanction of religion, ought for the common welfare of society and in the interest of humanity itself, to be publicly denounced and exposed. These men have denounced—they have exposed them....and they have done this bravely and well," etc., etc. That is exactly what Dr. D'Avoine has been doing for 30 years. He has for decades waged an implicable war against idiotic customs and practices which "sap the very foundations of morality", against what Sir Joseph Arnold called "a foul and powerful delusion". And for all this, he was prosecuted by the authorities: he was arrested and placed before a court as though he was a common felon: it was all done in the name of justice: in the name of British Justice. For the sake of the good name of England, I am proud, indeed, that, an Indian Magistrate has been given the great opportunity to strike a blow, a mighty blow, on behalf of the "red thread of honour"—the "thread of British Freedom."—Yours, etc.

J. D. JENKINS.

The Ruinous Ratio

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Hardly has that veteran economist, Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia, returned from his European tour the other day, then he has resumed his campaign against the ruinous ratio of 18d. For years past, he has been consistently, persistently and convincingly pointing out the absolute necessity of throwing open our mints for free coinage of silver.

He has condemned the currency policy of Government year in and year out. It must be a matter of great consolation to Mr. Jamshedji, that his erstwhile critics like Sir M. P. Webb are now the staunchest supporters of his views on currency and exchange. If the bureaucracy has an iota of fairness for India, it must restore this Ratio to 16d.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT: UNWANTED "EXPERT"

(Continued from page 6.)

velopment Committee have suggested that co-operative societies should render assistance in debt conciliation work. I hope these recommendations will meet the earnest and favourable consideration of both Provincial Governments and Government of India.

Cause For Suspicion

The Government of India asked the Conference to consider the advisability of establishing a Central Organization at the Headquarters of the Government of India in connection with the Co-operative Movement. This heading, and the reference to the recommendation of the Maclogau Committee of 1915 about attaching an individual officer to the Government of India who would tour in the provinces created suspician in the minds of the representatives of most of the Provinces that this suggestion meant in effect the appointment of an expert Co-operator to guide and even to control the activities of the official and non-official operators in the Provinces. Attempts made by the chairman to remove this suspician have not been quite successful. Co-ordination we all want and it was for having such co-ordination that two All-India Associations (Banks and Institutions) were established in 1926 and 1928. These associations are likely to receive recognition by being registered under the proposed new Act. These bodies will be in a much better position to advise or guide co-operative bodies in the Provinces than any expert; as he can have knowledge of his own Province and might have prejudices against the systems adopted in other Provinces. This subject will be referred to the Provincial Governments, who I am confident, will definitely tell the Government of India that they know their own business and are in the best position to solve their difficulties. They must make it clear that they will resent any kind of interference by the Central Government in a Provincial and transferred subject. Moreover, the New Reserve Bank will be able to exercise sufficient check on the working of the Provincial Co-operative Banks and hence there is no necessity for the establishment of any Central Organization.

ALLEGED DACOITS ARRESTED

CAWNPORE, Feb. 7.

The Police is reported to have effected the arrests of Sundar Singh of Garatha, and Chunilal Tiwari and Sattidin Pandey of Jagdishpur, in connection with several dacoities in Cawnpur and Hamirpur Districts.

It is stated that some stolen and looted property was also recovered from their houses.—United Press.

Over 20,000 Dead In Bihar & Thousands Of Corpses Yet Unrecovered

RAJEN BABU'S CABLE TO ANDREWS

When we made an appeal to our readers to send Rs. 1 lakh to Babu Rajenprasad the entire truth about the disaster in Behar was not revealed. From the latest cable of Babu Rajendraprasad to Mr. Andrews it is seen that at least 20,000 persons have lost their lives and, it is suspected thousands of corpses are still lying under the debris. The need for relief to the survivers becomes the greater and no amount subscribed can be too high. Therefore, we are justified in appealing to our readers to add one more lakh to their contribution to Behar and its unhappy people in their hour of need.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required. But so far only 15 lakhs have been subscribed. This response is poor and unworthy of a great country like ours.

Many readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" have done their duty to Bihar by making their contributions to our Earthquake Relief Fund. But there are many more who have not yet done so. Let them not delay any longer.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

On Wednesday again the readers of the Chronicle" gave a good response and a sum of Rs. 8,700 was received, making the total collections received up-to-date Rs. 97,200.

The eighth instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to Babu Rajendraprasad making the total amount sent so far Rs. 80,000.

We publish below part of the list of contributions received on Tuesday.

	Rs.	a.
S. B. Dhairyawan	1	0
One Jarthosti, Thana	1	0
Mufalis Parsee	10	0
Gangadas Motilal	51	0
Varjivandas Sakarlal, Balavant T. Tarkao, Jayantilal W. Thanawalla	11	0
Mangaldas Lawajidas	1	0
Abdul Tyeb E. Masakati	1,001	0
Maganlal Harjivan Chekhli for Late Sukhabhai Dalaji	50	0
Damodar Shrishanker Bhatt	10	0
Kapilprasad M. Dave, Agent, Ahmedabad as below:—	40	0
Kapilprasad Mahasukhbhai Dave	24	0
Sarabhai Gordhandas Gajjar	5	0
Gordhandas Trikamlal Gandharva	5	0
Bhavasar Chhaganlal Ramji	1	0
Bhogilal Vadilal Shah	1	0
Gordhandas Keshavlal Khumar	1	0
Madhavlal Harilal Vakil	1	0
Vyas Baladeoprasad Chunilal	1	0
Mehta Dahyabhai Jasaraja	1	0
	Rs. 40	0
V. D. S.	25	0
The Association of Bassain for Association Merchants and people as below :—	586	0
Association of Merchants of Bassain	201	0
Shah Gopaldas Vrajagovindas	51	0
Th. Ranchhoddas Kacharabhai	51	0
Shah Gandalal Kalyanji	51	0
Shah Kantilal Chunilal	25	0
Shah Mangaldas Lalubhai	21	0
Shah Manordas Gopalji	20	0
Khan Bahadur Saradar Haji Amir Saheb Race Co. (Gokhir)	14	0
Shah Nandlal Kalidas	11	0
Shah Harilal Giradharlal	10	0
Sheth Haji Umar Adam	10	0
Shah Nagindas Karashandas	10	0
Shah Gordhandas Mayaram	7	0
Shah Devidas Narandas	7	0
Th. Chapashi Muljibhai	5	0
Bhatt Moreshwar Sundar	5	0
Kishnaji Shivaram Desai	5	0
Manjunath Govind Kamat	5	0
Th. Tulsidas Karashandas	5	0
Dinkar Kreshanaji Thakor	5	0
Abdulla Asaman & Co.	5	0
Shah Narashilal Manekkal	5	0
Govind Padaman Raut	5	0
Thakar Harilal Mithabhai	5	0
Thakar Chhabildas Ragubhai Rajani	5	0
Shah Valabhadas Dayalji	5	0
Vora Alibhoy Jivaji	5	0
Dave Motilal Mohanlal	5	0
Tukataji Devichand Shah	5	0
Bassain Medical Stores	2	4
Thaker Jagjivan Bhagavanji	2	0
Vora Samasudin Kasanji	2	0
Dharamaji Hiraji	2	0
Th. Keshavji Pitamber	2	0
Shah Vithaldas Madhavji	1	8
Apte Shivaram Satuji	1	4
Th. Vithaldas Jivabhai	1	0
Anantrai Atmaram Dandekar	1	0
Shanker Purshotam	1	0
Krishnarao Moreshwar Arthe	1	0
Shah Balubhai Gordhan	1	0
Parshotam Ramchand	2	0
Vanamali Kanji	1	0
Gopinath Keshav	1	0
	Rs. 586	0
The Merchants of Pan and Kela as below :—	148	0
Raghunath R. Raut	25	0
Ahmad Jusab	25	0
Tulsidas Nathubhai	15	0
Jasaram Pokardas	10	0
Ramnarayan Pyaralal	5	0
Ambalal Ganapatram	10	0
Nagindas Vijabhukhandas	10	0
Narshilal Popatram	5	0
Gaja Haji Nurmohamad	5	0
P. C. Sunder	5	0
Nathumal Bhuparai	5	0
Franseses Parakal Karavav	5	0
Antu Farasudis	10	0
Abdul Hamid Amajad	5	0
Sakharam Hirji	2	0
Liladhar Keshavji Karia	1	0
Ramachandra Vithal Patil	1	0
Jaganath Ramprakas	1	0
Abdula Usaman	1	0
Fakirchand	2	0
	Rs. 148	0
Mrs. Krishnabai B. Kakodkar	1	0
Miss Kundini K. Kakodkar	1	0
In memory of R. N. B. through Mrs. S.	25	0
Dadabhoy P. Chowna	15	0
Sorabji Pestanji Sethana	2	0
The Staff of Bombay Branch Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd.	25	0
One Jarthosti	2	0
Ambalal Fulchand	5	0
From the Jarthosti, Ustad and servants through Ustad Kasamali Kajamali	122	2
Staff of the Bombay Panjarapole	8	8
A Sympathiser	6	8
Bombay (Tambakanth) Yarn Merchants and Brokers thro. Lalubhai Umedram as below :—	1,168	7
One Gentleman Yarn Merchant	201	0
Shah Venilal Vrijabhukhandas	251	0
Shah Maganlal Harakhshah	151	0
Shah Raichand Nanchand	101	0
Sheth Amad Musa Motiwala	50	0
Shah Manilal Lalubhai	25	0
Dalal Chandulal Manilal Shah	21	0
Dalal Vithaldas Chhaganlal Shah	21	0
Dalal Maganlal Dalichand Shah	15	0
Dalal Manilal Gavarishanker & Co.	15	0
Sheth Narandas Nandkishor	15	0
M. S. A. Mehta	15	0
Dalal Sivadial Rupalal	11	0
Dalal Lala Gavarishankerbhai	11	0
Dalal C. Bulakhidas	11	0
Mr. Himatlal Master	10	0
Dalal Girdharlal Mahasukhram Shah	10	0
Dalal Balmukund Talakchand Shah	5	0
Dalal Keshavlal Jamnadas Shah	5	0
Dalal Behchardas Mohanlal Shah	5	0
Dalal Kantilal Lalubhai Shah	5	0
Dalal Mansukhbhai Lalluchand Shah	2	0
Previous Balance received	212	7
	Rs. 1,168	7
Shah Virchand Kesharchand Unjhawalla	5	0
Thaker Goculdas Morarji & Co.	100	0
Thakkar Jethabhai Ranchhoddas	100	0
S. K. Chakraverty	1	8
Bombay Wholesale Country Tobacco Merchants as per list :—	1,040	12
Manekshah Hormasji	101	0
Parshotamdas Pranjivandas	75	0
Laxmidas Prabhudas	51	0
Gopal Hirji	51	0
One Sympathiser through G. Hirji	50	0
Pandu Anand	51	0
Dhadu Pundalik & Co.	51	0
Shanker Bhagavanji	51	0
Narayan Atmaram	51	0
Lalji Ramji	51	0
Bhaga Bhao	51	0
Hiralal Panachand	51	0
Khimji Ladhabhai	51	0
Hasanali Salamamed & Co.	51	0
Mukasam Babaji Khimji	51	0
Vithu Balseth More	51	0
Bejanji Manekaji Hodiwala & Sons	51	0
Govind Balseth	51	0
Pandharinath Laxaman	27	0
Mahadeo Babaji	25	4
R. G. Agarwala	25	4
Balkrishna Hari	25	0
Laxaman Sadashiv	25	0
Shanker Vithal Jagusta	25	0
Ragunath Hari	25	0
Jathabhai Dipachand through Desai Bhai Makanji	25	0
Sakharam Ramachandar	25	0
Bhagaseth Balaseth	25	0
Datatraya Pundalik	25	0
Ganapat Balkrishna	25	0
Sakharam Mahdeo	25	0
Raghu Babaji and Ganu Baluseth	25	0
Shanker Pundlik	25	0
The Deccan Industrial Tobacco Works	25	0
Visharam Shani Seth	25	0
Popai Amarchand	25	0
Ramchander Babaji	25	0
Balchand Khusalchand	21	0
Utam Mathur	21	0
Hari Gangaram	15	4
Tukaram Sitaram	15	4
Bhiku Govind	15	4
Hari Shanbhu	15	0
Framroz Adarji	15	0
A. M. Nurudin	11	0
Abdula Bachu	11	4
Sakharam Gopal	10	4
Shravan Dhondu	10	4
Ramachandra Govind	10	4
Vishram Krishna	10	4
Aba Bapu	10	4
Shanker Sadashiva	10	4
Shivaram and Vasudev and Narayan Ramchandra	10	4
Tukaram Hari	10	4
Gopal Pandu	10	4
Keshava Govind Parashram	10	0
Lakhmichand Devakaram	10	0
Mahdeo Ganaseth	10	0
Tukaram Laxaman	10	0
	Rs. 1,740	12
Lohar Chawl Hardware and Glass Bids Association as below :—	823	0
Messrs. C. A. Galiakotawala & Co.	111	0
Messrs. Amarbhai Doshaji	51	0
J. D. Bros.	101	0
Jivaji Esaji	51	0
Lukamanji Meshaji	51	0
M. M. E. Rupawalla's Co.	25	0
Khandubhai & Co.	25	0
Abdulabhai Kadarbhai	25	0
M. Daudabhai Bros.	25	0
A. Narandas & Co.	25	0
Isamailji Mahmahussanali	41	0
H. A. Khambhali & Co.	25	0
One Sympathiser	25	0
M. A. Desai & Co.	25	0
M. Somanath & Co.	20	0
Jal Dinsha & Co.	10	0
Mohanlal & Co.	15	0
Hatimbhai Mohmadali	10	0
E. A. Talil	10	0
B. A. Hussain & Co.	5	0
Tyabali Mulla Mohmadali	11	0
Abdurhussain Kikabhai	5	0
E. M. Khamabhati & Co.	5	0
Abdaali Musabhai	5	0
Alibhai Esufali	2	8
Mahomadali Alibhai	5	4
Abdul Tyab Esufali	5	0
Gulamali & Bros.	5	0
Isaji Mohamadali Motiwala	7	0
G. K. Khambhati & Bros.	11	4
Abdulhussain Kikabhai	5	0
Saffa Stove Depot	2	0
A. T. Allibhai	5	0
Kayumbhai Sekh Ahmedali Bros.	5	0
Ahmadali Jivabhai	11	4
Abdulhussain Ebrahimji	2	8
Taherali Hussainali	1	4
One Sympathiser	5	0
Chatrubhuja & Co.	15	0
Gulamali Mohamadali Motiwala	5	0
From C. A. Galiasowala & Co.'s Staff	11	0
From the Staff of Lukamanji Musaji & Co.	11	0
Keshawalal Jivabhai	1	0
Tyabali Chandabhai	5	0
	Rs. 823	0

In And Around Bombay

(From Ourt Staff Correspondents).

Cold Wave—And After

That the recent cold wave not only wrought havoc to the crops and the lives and health of the people but also penetrated deep into the earth is illustrated by the bursting of the two main valves on 72 inch Tansa Main at Jamboli, eight and a half miles from Tansa, which took place at 5 a.m. on 14th January last. The bursting of the valves was due to the abnormal variation in the temperature, which caused excessive expansion and contraction of the mains to which the valves were connected. Although the valves were securely fixed in heavy concrete, so great was the variation of the temperature that both the valves and the concrete block were torn asunder. As the two 72 inch mains supplied more than 85 per cent of the city's requirements, the situation was rather critical. Arrangements were made at once by the Municipal Executive to turn on as much water to the city as the old Tansa Aqueduct could convey and endeavours were made to effect the repairs. There were no spare valves in stock but, fortunately, six years ago, a couple of steel pieces were prepared and stocked to meet such an emergency. These pices were conveyed from Powai and the mains were restored by 7 p.m. on the 16th instant. About ten million gallons of water were lost by the burst. Arrangements are made by the Bombay Municipality to prepare and stock a couple of steel make-up pieces to meet future contingencies. This also accounts for the supply of dirty water complained of in these columns about that time.

An Unwelcome Step

In spite of strong protests from the public, the local Government have after all decided to blot out a portion of the foreshore on Warden Road and reclamation work, at the Northern end has already been commenced. The step taken by Government is most unwelcome from the public point of view; for it means defacing one of Bombay's most attractive sites. Those who have enjoyed walking or driving along this one of the city's beautiful roads will, no doubt, be greatly dissatisfied and disappointed at Government's decision.

A congested city like Bombay certainly needs more and more open spaces and recreation grounds. The scheme to blot out the Warden Road foreshore means a complete disfigurement of one of the city's natural openings. What benefit the reclamation is going to bring no one knows.

Chowpatty Sea-Face.

The Chowpatty sea-face has, for all practical purposes, been shut out to the public as a recreation ground. It has, more or less, been allowed to be converted into a eating-house market. In any other part of the world, a place like Chowpatty would undoubtedly have been converted into an ideal recreation ground, but here it is allowed to remain in a most deplorable condition! Our Municipality may contend that they have provided the Bombay public in general and the residents of Girgaum, Gamdevi and other neighbouring locality in particular with a fine recreation ground, i.e., the Phirozshah Mehta Gardens. This is a fact, no doubt, and the Municipality certainly deserves credit for it. But this is no justification for the disfigurement of the Chowpatty sea-face. The Phirozshah Mehta Gardens are a bit far off place, especially to Girgaum which is one of the most thickly populated centres of the city and also to the neighbouring localities. A vast majority of people in Girgaum have neither the time nor the means to take advantage of the Phirozshah Mehta Gardens and they have all the time to rot in their meagerly ventilated quarters. The Chowpatty sea-face was the only convenience recreation ground for these residents, but lately they have been deprived of it by allowing all sorts of vendors to use this beautiful place for piying their trade. Is the present number of eating houses of Pan shops in the heart of the city insufficient to meet the public requirements? Cannot the Municipal authorities take steps to remove these vendors from the Chowpaty sea-face and make the beautiful spot avilable to the public for recreation purposes? The present state of affairs is simply scandalous.

GRAVE PLIGHT OF MILL WORKERS

(Continued from page 6).

ing. In Bombay City and Island, the position of wage cuts is highly provoking and irritating. It may be emphasised that the factors of trade depression, foreign competition and central taxation are common to Bombay and upcountry centres and other factors of inland competition, provincial and local taxation are common to all the mills in the City. And yet what a diversity in the conditions of the mills and wage cuts do we find? The conditions of mills can well be understood by some of them being closed, some working partially and a few others working night shifts. Of the 29 mills that are closed down, 15 were in such a state that they had to be simply closed down before their management could think of making any wage cuts; and the remaining 14 were closed after making cuts, in some cases, more than once. Forty-eight out of the remaining 50 mills which are working, have made cuts varying from 7 per cent. to 44.5 per cent. The Labour Office figures show that 56 mills made wage cuts and 12 of them were subsequently closed down whereas my figures for the same are 62 and 14 respectively. This slight difference does not, however, make any appreciable difference in assessing the extent of wage cuts in Bombay City; and in order to err on the safe side. I take the Labour Office figures to make out my case.

INDIRECT CUT.

There are only two mills in Bombay which have so far made no direct cut in wages. But these have been put on the rationalisation basis by giving more looms and spindles to the workers. An indirect cut in wages even in these two mills is thus inevitable though its extent has been found difficult to ascertain. As against this, the E. D. Sassoon and Co., which control 11 mills have reduced wages to pre-war level in the case of those weavers and spinners who have not been put on the rationalisation basis. For those working on rationalisation basis, a consolidated wage as on 1-1-33 plus 35 per cent. allowance for weavers and 30 per cent. for spinners has been fixed; and for workers other than spinners and weavers, consolidated rates at 35 per cent. more than the pre-war rates have been fixed. Having regard to the fact that the Sassoons themselves considered 35 per cent. more than pre-war rates as a fair wage for non-spinners and non-weavers, the only inference one can legitimately draw from some spinners and weavers being given pre-war wages, is to force them to accept rationalisation. It is clear that the cut in the case of these unfortunate men of the latter category is 44.5 per cent. for piece workers and 41 per cent. for time workers. As one does not know what the consolidated wage was on 1-1-33 it is very difficult to ascertain the extent of the cut in the case of workers put on rationalisation. It is equally difficult to ascertain the extent of the cut made in the wages of non-spinners and non-weavers. But that there is a cut, can hardly be disputed. And in spite of these novel and ingenious methods of wage reductions and forcing rationalisation down the throats of the workers, the Sassoons have had to close down 7 out of their 11 mills.

DEPORTATION OF LABOUR LEADER

Protest Against Baroda Govt.'s Action

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress a protest meeting against Baroda Government's order served on Mr. D. M. Pangarkar, the President of the Baroda Girni Kamgar Union, was held at Chowpatti on Wednesday at 6 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala.

A resolution emhatically condeming the action of the Baroda State Government and the action of the Government of Bombay for having deported Com. Pangarkar and expressing sympathy with the Baroda Textile workers and their Union in the loss they had sustained by the deportation of their leader was passed.

Miss Maniben Kara and Messrs. Kandalkar, Rendive, R. R. Bakhale, Khedgikar, Dr. Shetty were among the speakers who addressed the meeting.

Tagore Welcomes "Miracle" Worker

Commends Gandhiji's Dedicated Life For Poor & Reprimands Hostile Critics

SANTINIKETAN, Feb. 7.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore has issued the following appeal to the people of Bengal through the "United Press":—

"For sometime past, I have been noticing a spirit of hostility amongst certain sections of my countrymen against the latest activities of Mahatma Gandhi. One can take no exception to genuine criticism but there is always a difference between criticism and vilification.

SLANDEROUS CAMPAIGN

"To one really great, ready adoration as well cheap sneers of the mob mean very little and I know Mahatmaji carries that greatness with him but nonetheless I would be failing in my duty were I not to raise my voice of protest against slanderous campaign that is being carried out against him for Mahatmaji is one, the person who has done the most to raise people up from slough of despondency and self-abasement to which they had fallen through centuries of servitude.

WORKER OF THIS MIRACLE!

"His message of hope and faith has changed the entire outlook of people as if overnight.

"He has inspired courage and self-respect into the hearts of those who for centuries had patiently borne load of indignity upon their heads and believed it to be eternal and we cannot but offer our homage of admiration to one who has worked this miracle. To malign life so truly dedicated as his because of occasional difference of opinion seems to be carrying public ingratitude to a point of meanness.

HIS ABIDING LOVE FOR POOR

"I have often disagreed with him in public and even quite recently have criticised his belief that recent earthquake devastation in Bihar is divine chastisement for sin of untouchability but, I have enough regard for sincerity of his religious convictions and his abiding love for poor as to hold his differences of opinion with me with respect.

"I offer him hearty welcome to Bengal and appeal to people of my Province to join with me in appreciating great value of his life to our motherland."—United Press.

STUPENDOUS PROBLEM OF RECONSTRUCTION

"Govt. Figure Of Loss Of Life, Gross Underestimate"

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL TO ANDREWS TO DO HIS UTMOST FOR RELIEF

PATNA, Feb. 6

"At least 20,000 are dead and thousands of corpses are still suspected to be buried under the debris", says Babu Rajendda Prasad in the course of a cable to Mr. C. F. Andrews, describing the havoc caused by the earthquake in North Bihar and other places.

30,000 SQ. MILES AFFECTED

"The area badly affected by the earthquake, according to Babu Rajendra Prasad, covers about 30,000 square miles, of which North Bihar and particularly large portions in the districts of Darbhanga, Muzzafarpur, Champaran, Saran and North Bhagalpur have been fearfully devastated.

PLIGHT OF MILLIONS

"The population in these areas alone is over twelve millions, including more than 500 thousand inhabitants of towns. Twelve towns, including the well-known towns of Monghyr, Muzzafarpur, Darbhanga and Motihari have been practically totally destroyed.

"Over three thousand square miles of agricultural land has been ruined by sand and water thrown through gushers and fissures, covering vast tacts into sandy deserts or laks.

CHOCKED WITH SAND

"All wells have been chocked with sand, leaving no good drinking water. The subsoil water has been polluted and villagers are drinking dirty water thrown up by the earthquake. Epidemics are feared.

"The standing crops have been badly damaged. Out of fifteen sugar mills in the affected area, ten have been wholly disabled while others have been damaged. Thus the standing crop of sugarcane valued at about £1,000,000 is in imminent danger of being rendered useless.

"The level of earth surface has been fearfully deranged all over, causing an apprehension of a change of river courses and floods in the coming monsoon,

GROSS UNDERESTIMATE

"Government figure of loss of life over 6,000 is gross underestimte. At least "twenty thousands" are dead Monghyr alone losing ten thousand Thousands of corpses are still suspected to be buried under the debris. The exact figres are still unavailable. As the earthquake came in the afternoon when most of the men were out of home at work, the largest mortality is among women and children.

'People are living in wretched improvised bamboo or cloth shelters, while a severe cold and untimely rains have greatly enhanced their sufferings."

STUPENDOUS PROBLEM

Appealing to Mr. C.F. Andrews to do his utmost for the relief of the victims, Babu Rajendra Prasad says that the reconstruction problem is stupendous, the reclaiming of land and rebuilding of towns offer problems baffling a solution and that apart from the Government requirements of millions for the rebuilding of roads, bridges, railways and public buildings, millions of ponnds and many years patient and continuous labour are required for the restoration of destroyed houses, ruined wells and fields and meeting the shortage of food owing to destruction of crops. —A. P.

EARTHQUAKE MYSTERY!

Building Disappears But Inmates Escape

HYDERABAD, (Sind). Feb. 7.

The news of earthquake shocks at village Housri has reached here.

At one locality of the village where the house of Bhai Bhojumal is situated, the shock was so severe that the whole area on which the building rested disappeared with a terrific noise, leaving behind a wide gap.

The inmates of the house had a miraculous escape—United Press.

Sitamarhi Panic Stricken

PATNA, Feb. 7.

A message received from Sitamarhi states that a continuous rumbling sound is being heard throughout the neighbourhood since Monday night.

People are much panicstricken. —United Press.

Ordinary washing RUINS YOUR HAIR

SOAP should be used very carefully, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much free alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo, which is pure and greaseless, and is better and more economical than anything else you can use.

Two or three teaspoonfuls is sufficient to cleanse your hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. Mulsified makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy, wavy, and easy to manage.

C-95

MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO

KHATMANDU LIKE BOMBARDED CITY

New Buildings Of Modern Type Levelled To Ground

KHATMANDU, Feb. 7.

It is a succession of happy circumstances why the casualties as a result of the recent earthquake were small in comparison with the magnitude of earthquake disaster exactly a hundred years ago at the same time of the year when Nepal experienced a tremendous earthquake shock for about 15 days causing great damages.

Though a heavier loss of life was thus averted the loss of property has been appaling. Old Fashioned buildings in Khatmandu Patun and Bhatgaon stood the shocks better than new buildings of modern type of which not one can be seen standing intact.

Khatmandu now wears the desolate appearance of a bombarded city.

Amongst the public buildings destroyed may be mentioned the beautiful Clock Tower on the Banks of the Ranipokhri built by the late Maharaja Bir Shumshere Jung Bahadur, the Dharara Monument, famous for its association with Sir Jung, the Brave, the celebrated Nepal Prime Minister who found the present ruling family the Nepalese Museum containing some of the most wonderful Nepalese trophies and weapons. The Singha Darbar the Official residence of the Prime Minister has also been badly damaged.—(United Press).

Dr. SEN ON 'QUAKE CAUSES

Can Big Shock Be Followed By Another In Same Region ?

CALCUTTA, February 7.

In the course of an address on earthquakes at the Rotary Club, Dr. S. N. Sen, Government Meteorologist said:—

"The causes associated with the recent devastating earthquake in North Bihar were (1) excessive rainfall during the last monsoon over the Kumaon Hills and insufficient rainfall over Khasi Jaintia Hills; (2) severe earthquake shock in Baffin Bay near Greenland on November 21 and (3) marked Western disturbance over the North West India giving rise to cold wave which travelled from the Punjab to Bengal between January 11 to 14."

Continuing Dr. Sen said:—

"From the chart of the seismal lines of North Bihar, the earthquake epicentral region appeared to be a triangular area having three vertices at Khatmundu, Chapra and Bhagalpur but the exact contour of the Epicentral Region would remain unknown until the experts of the geological survey had completed their work.

"Satistically speaking," said Dr. Sen, "assurance can be given that within a short interval of time a big earthquake is seldom followed by another in the same region. He also assured that the formation of volcano in North Bihar need not be apprehended.—(United Press).

Bill Goes To Select Committee

(Continued from page 1)

and Ranga Iyer, the two journalist members who were anxious to speak, voted with Government.

However, what the House missed was a speech by Mr. Neogy.

HAIG SPEAKS

The Home Member's reply may be summed up thus: "If we had the power why should we have to enact the Kashmere Ordinance and as for the Press the existing law gives unnecessary advertisement to malicious lies and the Princes choose the course of least resistance by paying money to the blackmailers."

Sir Abdul Hamid, Chief Minister, Kapurthala, was the only important State official who heard the debate to-day.

SWEET REASONABLENESS

Sir Abdur Rahim at the end performed a most important duty as the Opposition leader. He was constructive. He was willing to give powers to prevent 'jathas' and 'conspiracies' to upset the state administrations; but not more.

CHALLENGE

The Home Member replied challenging: "The Press provisions are an essential part of the scheme." And the gauntlet was thrown by the Opposition who lost heavily by 68 to 30, but felt happy that they had recorded their opposition and shown up those who would say one thing in the public and do another in the lobby.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI Feb. 7.

The Assembly met to-day and continued discussion of the States Protection Bill.

Mr. Harbans Singh resuming his speech pleaded that the Paramount Power should not interfere at all with the Indian States, whose subjects should be left to their own resources to get the redress of treir grievances from the rulers.

EXTENSION OF PENAL CODE

Mr. F. E. James said that the bill aimed at a significant extension of the scope of the penal code by embracing the entire India. That must receive the careful attention of Select Committee. The purpose of the Bill was threefold, namely to recognize the identity of interests between British and Indian India, to recognize the prospect of Federation and to provide against persons who existed in all parts of the world and wished to overthrow the present form of Governments.

He particularly urged that at a time when the British Indian authorities were engaged in an unparalleled fight against terrorism. Indian States which had either no regulation or mild regulation controlling possession of arms should co-operate with British Indian authorities to prevent the arms falling into the hands of Anarchists.

Concluding Mr. James said that it was generally accepted that new India must be based on Federation and in Federation there must be elements which represented permanent factor and national character.

WHO LEADS?

Sir Abdur Rahim, leader of the Opposition, said, "Government's case is now completely before us after Mr. James has spoken. I have often wondered who gives the lead to the policy of India whether it is my friends of the European Group or Sir Harry Haig and his colleagues."

Mr. Joshi said, "They are all one."

Sir Abdur Rahim, "I think that is correct."

REAL DANGER.

Proceeding Sir Abdur Rahim maintained that when the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was discussed in the Assembly, it was claimed by the Government that they were pursuing a dual policy and wanted powers to deal with civil disobedience to give sufficient chance to the new reforms to function. That was an emergency, which called for those measures and without the promise of reforms the Bill would never have received majority support in the House. Was there any such justification in extending those emergency provisions in the case of Indian States? In 1922 the Assembly had already given them protection over the head of the legislature. It was no excuse to say that the courts set up by the Government caused delay. The Bill's real danger was that it substituted executive for judiciary. Moreover British Indian subjects had no allegiance to the Indian States. He, therefore, proposed that the amendment was unjustified.

FLEET STREET NO BETTER.

As regards press activities. Sir Abdur Rahim said that his seven months' experience in London recently showed that there was not much difference between the British and Indian press, save that the Indian press might be a bit cruder in its methods. If the British Indian Government did not claim exemption from press criticism, why should the State authorities do so? Did the princes want this exemption?

Mr. Dumasia: The Standing Committee passed a resolution in 1930.

Sir Abdur Rahim: We are in 1934. (Laughter.)

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that there was no such thing as free press in the Indian States and the remedy of presenting petition with folded hands was no remedy in these days. The Political Department must see to it that the States set up representative institutions, and that the personal actions of rulers could, like those of the Viceroy and Governors, be kept out of the purview of the legislatures. He approved of the provision relating to jathas, provided it was aimed against those who were out to subvert the Government.

Mr. Yamin Khan supported the Bill.

MAIN OBJECT.

Sir Hari Singh Gour maintained that if the Bill was intended to bring the States into the Federation it was misconceived as the States People Conference had declard that the Bill threatened their elementary rights and liberties.

Sir Harry Haig replying to the debate said that he was glad that the debate had cleared up many points. Sir Harry Haig affirmed that there was no desire on the part of the Government to offer any bait by this Bill to the princes to join the Federation.

HONEST CRITICISM.

The British Government had absolutely no objection to the honest ventilation of the abuses in Indian States with a view to their alteration by the all lawful means. They did not want to shut out honest public opinion on their administration or to stop the natural processes of evolution. But the Bill was intended to prevent writings in the press which would bring into hatred or contempt or excite disaffection towards the administration established in any State in India.

Further, there was an appeal provided against action on press.

Sir Abdur Rahim asked if the Government would agree if the provisions relating to conspiracies against States and the prevention of Jathas remained in the Bill they would agree to deletion of provisions relating to press.

ESSENTIAL PART.

Sir Harry Haig: No, Sir, the provisions about the press are an essential part of the Bill.

The House divided and the Select Committee motion was carried by 68 against 30 votes.

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AIRWHEEL TYRES

Surat Remits Rs. 14,000

From A Correspondent

SURAT, Feb. 6.

The local Relief Committee has sent a total of Rs. 14000 till to-day The work of collecting funds goes on very briskly. Sjt. K. N. Desai takes keen interest in the Committee's work.

One enthusiastic friend from village Pinjrat in Olpad taluk, collected a sum of Rs. 66 and three rings contributed from one family

Leaders Visit C. S. Samittee Camp

MUZAFFARPUR, February 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Mr. Hafiz, Secretary, Binar Relief Committee, Mr. Ramdyalu Singh and Babu Mathura Prashad visited the camp of the Calcutta Sahayak Samittee at Badawel in Muzaffarpur District, where under the charge of Mr. Madhu Sudan Das, Burmang Eankelal Kapoor, Kalicharan Khanna, Mrs. Saraswati Devi and Shyamrani Sahni were rendering the help in the shape of clothes, food-stuffs, house-building materials to earthquake-stricken persons from the last week.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru held an informal discussion with the workers and highly appreciated the work done through the camp in 40 villages in 8 miles.

Messrs. Khanna and Bankelal are proceeding to Darbhanga and Madhu Babu is staying at the camp to strengthen the relief work there.

Mr. Satyadev Vidyalanker is also going to join him there.—United Press.

Donations Received By Central Office

The following donations earmarked for medical relief have been received by the Central Relief Committee through Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nariman:—

Seth Chaturbhup Gordhandhas Morarji	Rs. 501
Parsi Sympathiser	Rs. 101
Andheri Donor	Rs. 400

Another Win For M. C. C. At Madras

I. C. Federation's Utter Collapse

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

The following are the teams for to-day's one-day match against the Indian Cricket Federation (Madras).

M.C.C.—Jardine, (Capt.), Walters, Langridge, Verity, Barnett, Human, Levett, Mitchell, Nichols, Bakewell and Marriot.

INDIAN CRICKET FEDERATION, (MADRAS).—M. Balia (Capt.), M J Gopalan, A G Ramsingh, B S Thaygarajan, A V Krishnaswamy, P S Ramachandran, B V Ramanujam, P Janardhan, P Nagalingam, M S Gopal, C K Nainakannu.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram was to have captained the Federation team, but in his absence Balia captained the side.

The Indian Cricket Federation is the governing body for the promotion of cricket in Madras to which about 45 clubs are at present affiliated.

Jardine again won the toss and elected to bat, his first pair being Verity and Langridge.

VERITY HITS OUT

Gopalan and Ramsingh were the Federation's opening bowlers. Verity taking the strike against Gopalan showed powers of punishment not hitherto disclosed throughout the present tour. He hit a four in each of Gopalan's first 4 overs, and drove Ramsingh successively to the boundary. In 25 minutes he had hit up 44 runs (including nine 4's) out of 56, a remarkable knock for two batsmen, who are not among the M.C.C.'s foremost run-getters. Verity was caught at mid-off to a hot drive.

The bowling was poor and it was made to look much more so by the way batsmen went for it. Langridge was dropped in the country by M S Gopal when 46, and soon afterwards he got his 50 out of 101 in 75 minutes. Eventually Langridge was easily stumped when rushing out to hit Balia. Langridge was batting 82 minutes for his 61, which included five 4's.

When in the forties Walters gave a possible chance to Gopalan off his own bowling, his only bad stroke so far, and then with an offdrive for four against Ramsingh reached his 50 in 80 minutes. Soon afterwards he was well caught by Janardhanan at midoff for 56. He hit in all six 4's.

INNINGS DECLARED.

Human was bowled soon after resumption but Nichols hit out in great style, and when at last he was caught by Nainakannu he had scored 67 in as many minutes. He reached the boundary, seven times, and also hit a six.

With the fall of Nichols' wicket at 268, Jardine declared the M.C.C. innings closed.

HOME TEAM'S INNINGS.

The home team commenced their innings at 3 p.m. with Ramsingh and Krishnaswamy. Ramsingh never looked his real self and was throughot uncomfortable. After batting for quarter of an hour was clean-bowled by Barnett for four (11-1-4).

Janardhanan joined Krishnaswamy.

WICKETS FALL CHEAP.

Three more wickets fell quickly all clean-bowled. Batting was of poor quality, and the scorer among the four outgoing batsmen was Ramsingh with four to his credit.

M. S. Gopal alone of the batsmen showed himself capable of facing the attack with any measure of confidence.

Balia the captain who came in at fourth wicket down, at 23, off-drove Langridge with the first ball to the boundary, and he too seized as many opportunities of scoring as came his way. After batting for an hour the Federation side had scored 36 for four wickets, which was score at tea.

BITTER COLLAPSE AFTER TEA.

After tea the home side fared even more disastrously. M. S. Gopal who had been batting consistently well hitherto was bowled by Nichols and Thyagarajan was run out, through being under a mistaken impression that his hit had reached the boundary and walking back to his crease in leisurely manner. The next two batsmen were out for ducks, but Balia and Ramachandran made an unexpected stand for the last wicket which the crowd enjoyed immensely. Every hit of either batsman was vociferously cheered. Indeed both Ramachandran and Balia thoroughly deserved the great ovation they received for their plucky play. Balia drove and cut magnificently and reached the boundary four times in 15 minutes.

BALIA'S USEFUL 34.

Baliah was caught by Barnett at mid-off, and the Federation innings closed for 81 of which the home captain claimed 34, including four hits to the boundary. Ramachandra played a very plucky innings, and this much can be said of him that although he was marked down last in the batting list he played much better than many others against the M.C.C. team throughout India.

M.C.C. (First Innings).

Verity c Nainakannu b Ramachandran	44
Langridge st. Ramanujam b Baliah ..... C.....	61
Walters v Janardhanan b Gopalan	56
Barnett l-b-w b Gopalan	2
Nichols c Nainakannu, b Gopalan	67
Human b Ramachandran,	6
Levett (not out)	16
Extras	16
Total (for 6 declared.) ...	268

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Gopalan 16.1/0/58/3.
Ramsingh 21/0/78/0.
Ramachandran 10/1/47/2.
Nagalingam 6/0/32/0.
Baliah 4/0/19/1.
Thyagajan 3/0/18/0.

I. C. FEDERATION XI.
First Innings.

Ramsingh, b	4
Krishnaswamy b Nichols	3
Janardhanan b Langridge	2
M S Gopal b Nichol	13
Balia c Barnett. b Human	34
Thyagarajan (run out)	2
Gopalan c and b Langridge	0
Ramanujan b Nichols	0
Nagalingam c and b Langridge.	0
Ramachandran (not out)	9
Extras	12
Total	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Nichols 8/3/20/3.
Mitchell 1/0/7/0.
Barnett 4/2/3/1.
Verity 4/2/3/0.
Langridge 9/1/22/4.
Human 3.4/0/14/1.
Marriott 1/1/0/0.

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"DEROGATORY TO MYSORE FLAG"

Bangalore Magistrate Bans Tri-colour

BANGALORE, February 7.

That the hoisting of national flag by the Provincial Congress is likely to disturb the public peace and will be derogatory to the Royal Flag of Mysore, is the gist of the order recently promulgated by the District Magistrate prohibiting the hoisting of any such flag. This order will be in force for 6 months and notices have been affixed in all public places.—United Press.

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DODGEM
THE WHIP
THE JOY WHEEL
TIPSY VILLA

WIGGLE-WAGGLE
TWO MERRY GO-ROUNDS, —NO WAITING!
TWO GIANT WHEELS
THE WELL OF DEATH

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SEPARATE ENTRANCE IN ESPLANADE ROAD.

Well Known Film Director Arrives In Bombay

Mervyn Le Roy Tells Why Motion Pictures Have Made Greater Progress Than The Stage

"Authenticity is one of the most important things in the production of a motion-picture to-day," said Mervyn Le Roy, the young motion picture director, who arrived arrived in Bombay on Wednesday in explanation of the business significance of his tour of the world, "and the only way a producer can really get the feel of the story he is directing is to have a good background."

Mrs. Le Roy, the former Miss Doris Warner of New York, interposed a word: "You might mention that you are on a honeymoon, too," she smiled.

Le Roy, who is known as one of America's outstanding directors, last year, was awarded the prize for the best picture of the year for his production of "I Am A Fugitive From A Chain Gang," a stark picturization of one phase of American life. He is probably the youngest director in Hollywood and has five big 'hits' to his credit. With Mrs. Le Roy he is touring the world on his honeymoon but manages especially as his bride is from a well-known motion picture family, to pay considerable attention to ways and costumes in the various countries he visits.

RAPID GROWTH.

"The motion-picture to-day is definitely a vehicle of artistic expression," Le Roy continued, "and has a definite place in the dramatic archives of the world. Its great advantage has been the rapidity of its growth. Picture-production has not stood still long enough to become bound by traditions that rapidly become outworn, but are adhered to from force of habit. Consequently we have advanced more in a quarter of a century than proportionately, of course," he qualified, "the stage has in the centuries of its existence."

The British Empire and the United States have a great opportunity in the production of their pictures in a common language, he thinks. "By the interchange of pictures between us we are interpreting ourselves to each other and putting the two great English-speaking countries before the world," Le Roy said.

After spending a week in India Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy sail in the "Empress of Britain" for Ceylon, and the other ports of her cruise. They will leave the liner at Los Angeles, where they are taking up residence.

MANDVI ASSAULT STORY

A story of assault on a Gujarati Hindu at Daryasthan Lane, Mandvi, on Tuesday evening, was narrated at the Mazagaon Police Court on Wednesday when Chunilal Narsi and Chaganlal Ramji were charged with causing grievous hurt, and abetment.

It was stated that the complainant, Ramji Kimji while going to a Bidi shop on Tuesday evening was assaulted by Chunilal Narsi and another Hindu, both of whom rushed out of the shop owned by Chaganlal Ramji.

It was also alleged that Chunilal stabbed the complainant and, that while running away he was arrested. Chaganlal is said to have incited the accused to assault, Chunilal Narsi was remanded into custody for a week while Chaganlal Ramji has been released on bail.

MARINE STREET THEFT CASE

Police Arrest One Suspect

Laxman Mahadeo, alleged to be implicated in the daylight robbery that took place opposite Mrs. K. H. Shroff's residence at 1st Marine Street, when two of her servants who were carrying about Rs. 9,283 were set upon and relieved of the money, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, and remanded into police custody till February 19.

Cotton Broker Sentenced

Jayantilal Manilal Kamdar a Jain bania and a cotton broker, who was arrested in November on charges of escaping from custody and voluntarily causing hurt to public servant, was found guilty to-day and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Latest Commercial News

GINNING CONTROL MEASURES KEENLY WATCHED

New York Cotton Prices 6 Points Up

FURTHER SHARP DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD PRICE

Grave French Political Disturbance Depresses Commodities

BOMBAY, February 7.

On Wednesday the sterling-dollar cross-rate opened steadier and improved further. The sterling-franc cross-rate was quiet.

LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The opening tone in the New York Cotton Market was very strong but the rise brought out realising and liquidation which pared down gains. Traders are k enly watching further developments regarding ginning control measures.

FURTHER DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD.

London gold price witnessed a further sharp decline to-day on account of heavy arrivals of the precious metal from the continent. Silver was steady on account of India buying.

GRAINS AND LINSEED DULL AND FEATURELESS.

Liverpool and Chicago Grain Markets ruled dull and featureless in the absence of any important business. Argentine linseed also ruled weak.

VERY LITTLE BUSINESS IN COMMODITIES.

The grave political situation in France had a depressing effect on commodity prices and operators remained quiet with the result that very little business was transacted.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN FIRM.

The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan closed firm at £28 to-day with a rise of 2s. 6d. over the previous closing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)
New York, February 7.

Previous closing rate	11.97
To-day's opening rate	12.16
Difference	+.19
To-day's closing rate	12.03
Difference	+.06
Broach Expectation	214

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)
Liverpool, February 7.

Previous closing rate	6.20
To-day's opening rate	6.36
Difference	+.16
To-day's closing rate	6.30
Difference	+.10

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, February 7.

The market gathered further strength from news that the Senate Agricultural Committee has reported favourably on Bankhead's Ginning Bill and trading was fairly active on improved outside and local buying but advances brought out realising and liquidation which pared down gains. Meanwhile traders are watching keenly further developments in connection with the ginning control measures.

Operatios in May started at 12.16. Considerable buying was apparent at the opening due to steadier Liverpool advices but immediately prices began to ease under scattered liquidation with May gradually falling to 12.07 at this level the market became rather quiet and fluctuated in a narrow range.

The New York Cotton Market closed at 12.03 with a rise of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, February 7.

The following were the opening quotations:—

March (11.68|11.64) 11.99|11.95.
May (11.77|11.76) 12.17|12.16.
July (11.95|11.94) 12.34|12.32.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, February 7.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.21) 6.35.
American May (6.19) 6.33.
Egyptian March (8.79) 9.04.
Egyptian May (8.77) 9.00.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, February 7.
11-0 p.m.

Broach A.M. was quoted at Rs. 215 when New York cotton opening futures were about 19 points up and thereafter the price fluctuated between Rs. 214-4 and Rs. 214-12 with New York futures about 9 to 10 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, February 7.

Previous closing	4.97 1/8
To-day's closing	4.99 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, February 7.

Previous closing	4.93 3/4
To-day's opening	4.97 3/4
To-day's closing	5.00 3/4
Difference	+.04

FRANC RATE.

London, February 7.

Previous closing	78.68
To-day's opening	79.12
To-day's closing	78.65
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, February 7.

London Exchanges opened the sterling-dollar at 4.97-3/4 and steadily advanced to 5.02-1/2 and after touching 5.03-1/4 the rate again eased to 5.00-1/2.

The closing rate was 5.00 3/4.

Franc opened at 79.12 and then declined to 79.03 thereafter the rate fluctuated rather narrowly.

The rate finally closed at 78.65.

LONDON SILVER.

London, February 7.

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19 9/16d.	19 11/16d.
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, February 7.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per oz.	£6|19|6	£6|16|3

BULLION.

London, February 7.

Influx	(Nil) Nil.
Withdrawal	(Nil) Nil.
Gold	(£6|19|3) £6|16|6.
Silver	(19 9/16d.) 19 11/16d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, February 7.

3 months	(1-1/32 p.c.) 1-1/32 p.c.
4 months	(1-1/16 p.c.) 1-1/16 p.c.
6 months	(1-1/8 p.c.) 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS-RATES.

London, February 7.
3-30 P.M.

London on Bombay	(1.6-3/32) 1.6-3/32.
Paris on Bombay	(5.90) 5.96 1/2.
New York on Bombay	(37.37) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay	(0.98) 0.97 1/2.
London on Milan	(58.62) 59.18.
London on Shanghai	(1-4 3/8) 1-4 3/8.
London on Kobe	(1-2 9/32) 1-2 9/32.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, February 7.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 51-5/8 for March, 53-1/4 for May and 54-1/2 for July i.e. about 1/4 penny lower. The market was very quiet with practicaly nothing doing.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 7.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 92, July at 91-3/8 and September at 92-1/2. Trading was quieter in the absence of speculative demand.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

CHICAGO, February 7.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 38, and July 37-5/7, while rye opened quiet with May 52-1/2. Trading was very quiet with very little business passing.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, February 7.

Argentine linseed was quiet and featureless with May ruling at 12.15 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feoruary 7.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£227 3/8) £226 7/8 dull.
Lead (£11 13|16) £11 11|16 easy.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper £36 1/2 to £37 1/2) £36 1/2 to £37.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 1/4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/4) 1-9 3/4.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Feb.|Mar. (£16 1/8) £15 7/8 paid and buyers.
Dundee Feb. (£18) unquoted.
Lightning Feb. (£17) unquoted.

RUBBER.

Spot (4 7/8) 5 1|16 paid and sellers.
Jan.|Mar. (4 31|32) 5 1/8 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Feb.|Mar. (£11-3/4) £11 9|16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Feb.|Mar. (£11 1/2) £11 3/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Feb.|Mar. (£9-1/2) £9 7|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Feb.|Mar. (£9 1/4) £9 3/8 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, February 7.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 56|4, 56|4, and 58|6 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery. Prices declined on scattered selling and liquidation due to quieter Shanghai advices but later the market recovered partially and closed steady at Rs. 55|13, 55|13 and 58|2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34|4, 34|4 and 34|3|6 for ready Fagun and Chaitra delivery. The market gradually eased due to firmer dollar rate but a subsequent reaction caused improvement and it closed steady at Rs. 34|-. 34|- and 33|15|6.

SUGAR & LINSEED OUTLOOK

Messrs Thos. Smith & Co. state:

Sugar.—Secretary Cordell Hull has announced the Cuban Government's willingness to agree to stabilising the situation with quotas amongst producing nations and also the possibility of tariff reductions on Cuban sugar.

Linseed Oil.—The world's linseed shipments to Europe during 1933 were 13,76,000 tons, 1932-20,-17,000 tons, 1931 17,48,000, tons and in 1930 12,19,000 tons out of which to England 246.000 tons, 362,000 tons 338,000 tons and 224,000 tons respectively. Oil production of the continent in 1933 was 377,000 tons, 1932 551.000 tons, 1931 470,000 tons and in 1930 332.000 tons; whilst England was 32,000 tons, 121,000 tons, 113.000 tons and 75.000 tons respectively.

The average prices were 1933 sh. 19/6, 1932 sh. 16/-, 1931 sh. 17/4½, and 1930 sh. 36/6. These figures are sufficient to show that present prices are very reasonable apart from the stronger statistical position of seed and oil.

GOLDMINING SHARES IMPROVE AFTER DECLINING

Record Business In Cocoa And More Demand In Sugar

OTHER COMMODITIES FEATURELESS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, February 7.

On the Stock Exchange events in Paris again restricted business considerably and apart from few isolated instances, there were no special features.

A drop of 2s. 9d. in the price of gold to 136s. 6d. had a rather dampening influence on gold mining securities but in the afternoon most prices improved.

Sugar ruled firm with more demand on reported trade buying and record business was done in cocoa which also ruled firm. Other commodities were featureless apart from Liverpool cotton reflecting higher on American advices.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, February 7.

The 3½ p. c. Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £88.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, February 7.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange market generally ruled quiet and irregular. Gilt-edgeds were very steady. Industrials in general were featureless. Gold minings after being easier became firmer.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3-1/2 per cent Consols (£75 7/8) £75 7/8.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/8) £102 3/8.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 7/8) £109 7/8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1/8) £112 1/8.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101-7/8) £101 7/8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 14-1/8) dol. 14.
International Holding (dol. 2 5/8) dol. 2 5/8.
Hydro-Electric (dol. 8 3/8) dol. 8 3/8.
Electric Music Insurance (24-0) 23-7 1/2.
Princhin John (33-0) 32-9.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (31-9) 31-7 1/2.
Woolsworth New Ordniary (93-6) 93-3.
Swadeshi Match (9-9) 10-0.
Dunlop Rubber (42-4 1/2) 42-3.
Uniliver Ordinary (24-6) 24-6.
Ford Motor (25-0) 25-0.
Cables and Wireless (10 5/8) 10-3/4.
British-American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 117-6.
Cameras "A" (£7 7/8) £7 7/8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (117-6) 117-7 1/2.
P and O S N Co. Def. (18-3) 17-10 1/2.
Distillers (84-9) 84-9.
Bradsford Dyers (15-0) 15-0.
British Celanese (13-9) 14-6.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (61-3) 60-9.
Courtaulds Ordinary (42-9) 43-3.
Fine Cotton Spinners (14-0) 14-3.
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (8-4 1/2) 8-3.
Inter Nickel (dol. 23 7/8) dol. 23 3/8.
Bengal Iron and Steel (dol. 7) dol. 7.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, February 7.

Jute Shares ruled steady with moderate business. In Coals limited turnover resulted at steady rates. Teas were firm. Miscellaneous showed no particular feature. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES: — 3½ per cent paper 85|10; 3½ per cent loan 1947|50 95|13; 4 per cent loan 1960|70 100; 5 per cent loan 1945|55 114|10; 5 per cent loan 1939|44 107 small odd lot.

BANKS:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1,236|8 small odd lot.

RAILWAYS:—Darjeeling Himalayan pref 90 ex div small odd lot; Howrah Amta Light 88.

COTTON:—Bengal Nagpore ordy 18; Kesoram ordy 3|0; Muir Mills ordy 255 8.

COALS:—Amalgamated 14; Bokaro and Ramgur 7|8; Burrakur 13|5; Equitable 19|8; Nazira 7|8; Katras Jhermiah 29|2; Raneegunge 41|6.

JUTES:—Alliance 326; Albion 253; Anglo-India 357 small lots; Budge Budge 325 small lot; Delta 357; Fort Gloster 530 small lot; Howrah 53|12; Kamarhatty 562; Kanknarrah 472; Lawrence 462|8 small lot; Lothian 287 small lot; New Central 365; Orient 210; Standard 322 small lot; Union 441|8 small lots.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Bisra Stone Line 52|12; Burma Corporation 9|4; Bengal Telephone ordy New issue 14|6; Bengal Telephone pref 14; United Provinces Electric 123 ex div small odd lots; Burn & Co ordy 192|8 small lot; Burn & Co 6 per cent pref 97|8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 49|4; Indian Standard Wagon pref 112 small lot; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 2|9; Ivan Jones 2|10; Tide Water Oil 8|4; Titaghu Paper Ordy 15.6; India General Navigation ordy 78.

SUGAR SHARES:—Balrampur 11|4; Champaran 19|8; Dyer Meakin 55; Samastipur 8.

TEAS:—Betjan 27; Bishnauth 29; Gungaram 203 small lots; Hattikhira 21|12; Jutlibari 17|10; Kingaley Golaghat Assam 580; Rajnagar 6|12; Sungma 12|4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, February 7.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75 1/2) £75 1/2.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£87 3/4) £87 3/4.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958|68 (£110) £110.
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£103 3/4) £103-3/4.
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (7/8 p.c. dis.) 7/8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£109-3/4) £109 3/4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945|65 (£109 1/4) £109 1/4.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2.
Doran Tea (58-0) 58-0.
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£11) £11.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (21-3) 22-6.
Gula Kelampong (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (28-6) 29-6.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (62-6) 60-0.
Burma Corporation (13|6) 13-9.
Rio Tintos (£21 3/4) £21 3/8.
East Rand Proprietary (46-9) 46-7 1/2.
Rand Mines (130-0) 128-9.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (38-9) 38-1 1/2.
Anglo-Persian (50-7 1/2) 50-0.
Burma Oil (90-7 1/2) 90-0.
Mexican Eagle (12-1 1/2) 11-10 1/2.
Shell Transport (56-3) 55-7 1/2.
Royal Dutch (£23 5|8) £23 1/2.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, February 7.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motor (dol. 41 1/4) dol. 40.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 17 1/2) dol. 17 3/8.
U S Steel (Common) (dol. 59) dol. 59.
U S Steel (Preference) (dol. 96 1/4) unquoted.

RAJPAL MURDER CASE ECHO

Pathan Appeals Against Death Sentence

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

The story, how excitement at the execution of Ilm Din, murderer of Rajpal, Publisher "Rangila Rasul" Pamphlet led to the murder of a well-to-do Hindu was related at the High Court when a Division Bench consisting of Justices Sir Abdul Qadir and Rangi Lal heard an appeal filed by a Pathan, named Sherdil of village Sultankhel in Mianwali district against the order of the Sessions Judge convicting him under Section 302. I.P.C. and sentencing him to death for the murder of Ayaram.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" SEQUEL

Six Men In Cawnpore Get Jail & Fine

DERAPUR, (Cawnpur Dt. Feb. 7.

Sjts. Prakash Narain Saxena, Gopi Nath Sinha and Shiva Ram Pandey, prominent Congress workers were awarded two years' R. I. and Rs. 200 fine each, or in default, 6 months' further rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Longman, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Paragana Derapur, under Section 17-(2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, for celebrating the "Independence Day" at village Juria on January 26 last.

Sjts. Mathura Prasad, Tulsi Ram Dhani Ram and Sughar Singh, who were also arrested in the same connection, were sentenced to 6 months' R.I. and Rs. 50 fine each, or in default to undergo one month's further R.I.

It is further learnt that some prominent members of the local Bar are filing an 'amicus curi' case against this order of the Magistrate.—United Press.

"WE HAVE LOST A MODEL JOURNALIST"

Mr. Kelkar Shares "Hindu's" Loss

POONA, Feb. 7.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has sent the following wire to Diwan Bahadur Gopalaswamy Iyengar and K Srinivasan of the "Hindu' Madras:—

"After return from motussil I was shocked to hear the death of Rangaswami. In him we lose a valued and esteemed friend, a powerful comrade and co-worker a model journalist and an intensely sensible man of affairs. We all share your loss and bereavement."—United Press.

SAPRU'S TRIBUTES

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

At a public meeting held today presided over by Mr. Iswar Saran to commemorate the anniversary of the death of late Pandit Motilal Nehru, a resolution was passed paying tribute to Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, late editor of the "Hindu."

Dr. Shaafat Ahmad Khan in a press statement eulogises the sterling qualities of Mr. Iyengar.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in an interview said that Mr. Iyenger's death was a great national loss and having come in contact with him on common field of work in London, he could conscientiously say that no man was more anxious faithfully to serve his country. If the "Hindu" occupied a position of pre-eminence among Indian newspapers, it was in no small measure due to his rare gifts.—A. P.

'PORT TRUST KAMGAR'

Printer & Publisher Asked To Furnish Security Of Rs. 1000

Mr. I. S. Patel, who made a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as Printer and Publisher of the "Port Trust Kamgar" has been asked to deposit a security of Rs. 1000.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Java Ready	14-1-6
S. S. Himalaya	4-4-0
December Shipment	4-4-0
January Shipment	4-3-6
A/M. Shipment	4-4-0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb. 6.

May	1.64+01
July	1.67+01
Sept	1.70—
December	1.70—

DO YOU realise that when you have a cold *millions* of deadly disease germs are breeding in your nose and throat every hour . . . poisoning your blood stream . . . undermining your vitality! Do something, *at once!* Stop the flow of poisonous bacteria through your body. Get *Men-tho-la-tum*, the powerful remedy that quickly clears up colds and catarrh.

Rub *Men-tho-la-tum* on your chest. Apply it to the nostrils. Almost instantly the soreness is relieved, inflammation begins to subside. Draw the healing, germ-killing essences into the lungs with deep breaths. Let the penetrating vapours reach every passage of nose and throat, sweeping out mucus . . . breaking the grip of poisonous germs. Repeat the treatment frequently. Soon your head is clear, your sense of taste and smell returns, you breathe more easily—you are yourself again.

Men-tho-la-tum is a marvellous balm that attacks poisonous germs *instantly*. It is made of powerful essences, especially prepared to bring quick and lasting relief. But be sure to ask for genuine *Men-tho-la-tum*. You get *more* balm for your money and *nothing else* is so effective.

MENTHOLATUM

FREE TRIAL SAMPLE! You can try *Men-tho-la-tum* at our expense. Just write your name and address below, mail this coupon to Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd., Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, with ½ anna to cover postage, and receive a generous size trial tin of *Men-tho-la-tum*. D-56

Name.....
Address.....
City.....

SWADESHI STORES CASE

Cashier Acquitted

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee on the Appellate Side of the High Court delivered judgment in the Appeals field by the cashier of the Swadeshi Stores and Phirozeshaw Gandhi against the sentences passed by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on charges of criminal breach of trust and abetment respectively. The second accused, Joseph Carvalho did not appeal from his sentence. Their Lordships acquited the first accused (the Cashier) on all charges. The convictions and sentences on the 2nd and 3rd accused were confirmed.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeals of Government against the order of the Magistrate acquitting all three accused on the charges of conspiracy.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. Chattrapatti appeared for the 1st accused (the Cashier) who was acquitted.

Mr. Padhye appeared for the 2nd accused.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai with Mr. Kantawalla appeared for the 3rd accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Bankhead Bill Before House Of Representatives

CONSIDERABLE SPECULATIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

Better Demand For Cloth

KEEN COTTON DEMAND ON SETBACKS

Bombay, Feb. 7.

On Tuesday during the early part of tre day, the New York cotton futures market declined on speculators selling but rallied later on favourable conditions in dry goods trade and favourable spot cotton markets. The market was particularly influenced by introduction of the Bankhead Ginning Bill in the House of Representatives after being approved by the Agricultural Committee of the Senate with small changes. It believed that the Bill will be passed and prices will be pushed higher in the long run.

Last year the American cotton crop turned out far in excess of average estimate, partly due to favourable weather, and partly due to picking on the area which was supposed abandoned. Thus the main idea of reducing burdensome carryover was not achieved. The present Bill which provides ginning of American cotton to 9 million bales, will act against favourable weather during the growing period and any trick of cotton growers. However, the passage of the present Bill induces larger production of outside growths. But this is problematic, which should not be given undue importance at present, when the professional operators are in a mood to carry prices upward.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with May delivery quoted 11.77. There was scattered long liquidation during the first half hour which resulted in a decline of 5 points from the opening level and the market reached the lowest level of the day with May 11.72. At this level there was general buying on better reports of cloth demand and prices kept on improving till a rise of 27 points from the lowest level was reached at the close. Tre market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 22 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 20 points to 12.15c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 17 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 17 points to 11.93c.

COTTON AT 20 CENTS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co state:—

Despite heavy realising prices sharply advanced on trade buying following the approval by the Senate Agricultural Committee of the Bankhead Ginning Control Bill which is to limit production to 9 million bales by a prohibitive tax on all cotton ginned over the Government quota. Under this Bill Government takes control of ginneries and stipulates quotas. With the expected carry-over of about 10 million bales and the world's consumption probably around 15 million bale should the Government succeed in limiting the coming crop to 9 million bales, the carry over at the end of 1935 will be only about 4 million bales and the statistical position will become very strong; the forecast of expert statisticians is that before April 1935 cotton at 20 cents would not be a surprise.

The hesitancy of the smaller farmers and of other nations to reduce acreage together with less favourable trade reports may have an adverse influence from time to time but in the long run we expect the American Government to prove successful. We recommend taking profits on all strong advances replacing same on periodical setbacks.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points in sympathy with overnight easier advices from New York. There was scattered Bombay, Continental and London realising which was offset by trade buying and local support. Later on the market was sensitive to outside buying orders with shortage of contracts. Prices fluctuated within the range of 8 points and finally closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points to 6.51d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a decline of one point, with March 4.99, May 5.02 and July 5.08.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures ring was steady with a good demand for Sakels. Sakels futures closed 8 to 6 points higher but Spot cotton prices declined 3 points to 9.04d. Uppers futures closed steady at a rise of 1 to 2 points and Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 7.12d.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (3 p.m.) ..... 11.99+.23
N. Y. May Lowest (10-27 a.m.) ..... 11.72—.04
Liverpool May Highest (3-58 p.m.) 6.21
Liverpool May Lowest (3-15 p.m.) 6.13

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Keen demand for cotton on all setbacks.

Liverpool.—Undertone continues very steady. Bankhead Bill reported favourably by Senate Agricultural Committee.

New York.—General buying movement for sentimental or political reasons. A t pending restricting ginning. On any further advance suggest liquidating purchases with a view to replacing should the market have the expected reaction. Large long interest seems to exist.

New York. Bankhead Bill with some modification reported favourably by Senate Agricultural Committee and also introduced into House of Representatives. Think likely to pass and if so will result much higher prices.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Dry goods trade active; producers reported to be strongly in favour of compulsory control.

Liverpool—Market disappointed with Wallace's statement in favour testing voluntary acreage reduction one more year; nevertheless acts well and effects enormous Government expenditure America only beginning to be realized. Remain bullish as think Government must excercise control failing full co-operation from farmers but expect more fluctuating markets.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Liverpool.

New York: realising absorbed by general buying. Cloth active.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 6.

March 1934	11.83+19
May 1934	11.97+21
July 1934	12.15+20
October 1934	12.35+22
December 1934	12.46+18
January 1935	12.52+20
Spot	12.15+20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 6.

March 1934	11.78+17
May 1934	11.96+20
Spot	11.93+17

NEW YORK.
New York Feb. 6

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March	—
May	11.83
July	12.00
New York Noon Call—	
March	11.70
May	11.86
July	12.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 6.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Feb. 6.

	10-10 a.m	To-day's quotations. Price.
February 1934 ..		6.22—02
March 1934	6.19	6.22—02
April 1934		6.21—02
May 1934	6.17	6.20—02
June 1934		6.19—02
July 1934		6.19—03
August 1934 ..		6.19—02
September 1934 ..		6.18—03
October 1934 ..		6.18—03
November 1934 ..		6.19—03
December 1934 ..		6.20—03
January 1935 ..		6.20—02
February 1935 ..		6.21—03
Middling Spot ..		6.51—04

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Feb. 6.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March 1934	8.84
May 1934	8.81
July 1934	8.79
October 1934	8.61
November 1934	8.62
December	8.60
F. G. F. Spot	9.04

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria Feb. 7.

The Alexandria cotton futures market opened today at a rise of 38 points, and closed strong at a rise of 76 points

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—March 73 May 55 July 35.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 213—Liverpool May 6.26 Rs. 59 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 213—New York May 11.97 Rs. 54 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/8.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 6.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	4.78
Fine (Good Staple) ..	4.93
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.08
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.96
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.11
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.26
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.07
Fine	4.17
Superfine	4.27
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.17
Fine	4.27
Superfine	4.37

LONDON METALS.
London, Feb. 6.

	£
Copper Braziers	45-1/2
Yellow Metal	37-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	14-7/8 N
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	228

LINSEED
London Feb. 6.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11-11-3.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-10-0.

Linseed Bombay, (London) per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11-15-0.

SEEDS.
London, Feb. 6

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £10-0-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-5-0.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Feb. 6

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Feb. sellers 18/3.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., May/Aug. sellers 18/10/1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 6

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., sellers 5

GOLD.
London, Feb. 6.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6 19-3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, Feb. 6

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—

C & F Calcutta, Feb./Apl. per cwt., nominal 6/9.

C & F Bombay, Feb./Apl. per cwt. sellers 6/6.

C & F Karachi, Feb./Apl. per cwt., sellers 6/6.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb 6.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.06-1/2
Amsterdam	7.70-1/2
Brussels	22.22-1/2
Madrid	38.25
Milan	58.93
Berne	15.08-1/2
Paris	78.56
Prague	104.75
London on New York ..	4.96-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Feb. 6.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 18/10-1/2

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Feb./Mar. buyer 18/9

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Feb sellers 21/9.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Feb. 6

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Feb. 6

Silver.—Market Closed Steady.

Spot	19-9/16
Forward	19-5/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 7.

The local gold market ruled quiet on increased selling influenced by unfavourable political news from France. There was a marked absence of any buying. Silver prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Operators are inclined to await further developments.

Ready Silver	56	2	0
March Settlement	58	7	0
Ready Gold	34	2	0
March Settlement	34	2	3

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 7.

In sympathy with a rise of 21 points the local market opened to-day at Rs. 212/4 for Broach A-M. delivery. There was scattered profit-taking which depressed prices to Rs. 211/12 but at this level there was fairly good enquiry. Option dealers were buyers and shorts were covering. There was some buying by Japanese firms and prices rose to Rs. 215. At the advance there was some hedge selling and prices declined to Rs. 214/4.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 16 points and later on it was reported 19 points higher. Alexandria opened at a rise of 38 points and closed 76 points higher. The local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 215
Broach J-A. 221/12
Oomra March 189/8
Oomra May 191/-
Bengal March 147/8
Bengal May 150/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Feb. 7.

	Extra Spd-fine	Sup	F	FG	Good
MG Bengal UP		159	156	153	149
MG Punjab		159	156	153	149
MG Rajputana		159	156	153	149
MG Oomra No 3		196	193	191	188
MG CP No 1		209	206	204	201
MG CP No 2		202	199	197	194

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.
Bombay, Feb. 7.

Cotton Broach A/M.	15	0	0
Fagan Silver	2	0	0
Gold Fagan	0	12	0
Linseed May	0	7	3
Wheat May	0	5	9
Castorseed May	2	1	0
Groundnuts May	2	0	0

READY COTTON SALES

75 Kotak and Co. Telhara 190 1/4.
100 Tata and Co. Burdarpur 10 on
93 A Damodar Telhara 191.
212 Toyomunkwak Shegaon 187.
100 Breul and Co. Narwana 155.
100 Bombay and Co. Dhamangaon
139 Bombay and Co. Akot 193 1/2.
86 Bombay and Co. Pusad 192.
300 Crystal and Co. Itola 16 off old.
200 Crystal and Co. Budarpur old 14 off
50 Moon Mill Sindh-American 12 on.
50 Shapurji Bhuroocha Bhilwara 145.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 7.

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine		162
Bengal Fine		159
Bengal FG		155
Sindh-Punjab Fine		159
Sindh-Punjab FG		155
Wardha-Hingt Fine	189	207
Nagpur Savner Fine	189	207
Yeotmal Fine	186	198
Arvi Fine	186	198
Ellichpur Fine	186	198
Amraoti-Berar Fine	186	192
Khamgaon Fine	186	192
Mulkapur Fine	182	187
Khandesh Fine	179	185
Jalna/Sailu Fine	182	185
Burwah Sanavad Fine	186	192
Broach Fine	201	222/26
Punjab/American	z	229
Punjab/American mix		220
Cambodia	269	
Miraj/Sangli	184	
Compta Good	194	
Kampala	334/44	
Manza		324

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Feb. 7.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Fales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	1,633	155,369
Central India	1,733	104,095
Barsi and Nagar	1,784	96,089
Hyderabad-Gaorani	549	28,301
Berar	3,427	196,470
Central Provinces		46,658
Total Oomras	9,126	626,982
Dholera		9,796
N.-W. Provinces	200	5,890
Rajputana	424	17,672
Sind-Punjab	196	17,672
Broach	2,281	46,477
Coompta & Dharwar	42	9,207
Westerns-Northerns		3,702
Cocoanada.		
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5,979
Persian	51	645
American	i	18,847
Egyptian and African		51,177
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	z	24
Total	12,320	881,335

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 7.
1st Sept. to 1st February

In full-pressed Fales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,046	177,669
Japan & China	13,902	145,238
Coast Ports		8,291
Up-country by Rail		51,785
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		23,825
Total	14,948	406,808

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 7.

B. C. Rate T T & D D 1/6 March.
LONDON.—
Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16 Feb. 15th.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 to April-May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 June.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Feb. Mar.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 April-May.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 270
Banks selling T T 268
Banks buying T T 265 1/2
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 587
Banks buying D D 600
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 57
JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 101 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 157
JAVA.—
Banks sleling D D 56 3/4
BERLIN.—
Banks selling D D 97 1/2
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.97 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 5/16 7th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/16 7th inst.
London/Paris 78.62 6th inst.
London/Belgium 22.20 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.95 6th inst.
London/Italy 58.80 6th inst.
London/Berlin 13.08 6th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 6th inst.
London/New York 4.97 6th inst.
Amsterdam/London 7.69 6th inst.
Java/London 7.65 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.
Gold £7 5th inst. £6-19-3 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 5th inst. 19 9/16 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 5th inst. 19 5/8 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 44 1/4 5th inst. 44 3/8 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/16 p.c. 5th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 5th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 6th inst.
Imperial Bank rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos. 1 3/4 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 7.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3½ p.c. G P N Sett	85/7
3½ pc G P N Cash	85/8
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett.	100/0
4 p.c. 1960-70 Cash	100/1
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	114/7
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	114/8

TAXFREES.

4 p.c 1953/63 Mysore	100/5
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113/8
5½ p.c. 1933 Mysore	109/4
6½ pc 1935 BDL	106/0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ p.c. 1947/50 Cash	95/12
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100/11
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102/2
4½ p c 1934 Cash	101-2-0
4½ pc 1955/60 d	106-8
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	106/12
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107/0
5 p c 1935 Cash	103-10
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107/13
6½ p.c. 1935 T B	105/10

CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)

4 pc. B P T 1974	95//4
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	95
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	106
6p.c. M Deb. 1954	118/8
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118/8
6½ p.c. B I T 1937	108/0

Note—3½ p.c. paper opened to-day at Rs. 85/9 and after improving to Rs. 85/11 declined to Rs. 85/6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 6.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	137
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-5/8N
National Bank of India ..	47-5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. ..	112-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	63 N
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	75-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	87-7/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	108-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	75-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/8 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Renewed Buying In Steel Shares

CEMENT SHARES LOOK UP

Bombay, Feb. 7.

The Share Bazar was open for one hour during which period the tone of the market was good. There was scattered buying in Tata Steel shares on better political news from France. Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 755 and moved within a narrow range. Century Mill shares opened at a Rs. 195 and after improving to Rs. 197 ruled quiet and sagged to the opening level Colaba Mill shares were steady at Rs. 72. Crescent shares changed hands at Rs. 7 Fazal shares were done at Rs. 10 while Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 129. New Greats were done at

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Feb. 7.

Bom. Dyeing 755, 54
Century 195, 97, 96, 95
Central India 233, 35, 37
Colaba 72
Crescent 7
Fazilbhoy 10
Kohinoor 128, 29
New Great 117, 18-2
Pearl 3
Simplex 73, 75
Swadeshi 150, 53
Bundi 26-6, 26-10
I. Cement 291, 95
T. Steel Dfd. 198, 201, 3-2, 2
T. Steel Ord. 51-14, 52-10
B. Steam 267, 69
B. Burma 400, 398, 405
Tata Hydro 143-44
Andhra 1343, 50, 43
Tram. Ord. 139-1

Rs. 118, Cement shares were steady. Bundi shares opened at Rs. 26/6 and improved to Rs. 26/10, Indian Cement shares opened at Rs. 291 and improved to Rs. 295. Tata Steel shares were active. Dfds. opened at Rs. 198 and improved to Rs 203 while ordinary shares after opening at Rs. 51/14 advanced to Rs. 52/10 Bombay steamers were steady at Rs. 269. Burmas improved to Rs. 405 after opening at Rs. 400. Andhra shares met with scattered liquidation at the advance and Tram ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 139, Power shares improved to Rs. 6 to Rs. 932/8, Tata Steel Second Preference shares gained Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 115/12, Alcock shares recorded a small improvement to Rs. 185/10, while Belapurs were steady at last closing.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, Feb. 7.

		Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance	..	273 12
500 Bom. Cotton	..	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	..	754 0
250 Bradbury	.. ..	90 0
100 Century	.. ..	195 10
100 Central India	..	237 0
100 Colaba	.. ..	72 0
100 Coorla	.. ..	62 8
100 Crescent	.. ..	7 4
250 Currim	.. ..	6 4
250 David	.. ..	60 0
250 Dawn ..	.. ..	N 395 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	..	0-2-3
100 Elphinstone	.. ..	2 0
250 Fazal ..	.. ..	10 8
100 Finlay ..	.. ..	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	.. ..	95 0
100 Gokak ..	.. ..	105 10
1000 Hindustan	.. ..	1,640 0
100 Indore	.. ..	107 0
50 Kastoorchand	..	0 12
100 Khatau	.. ..	55 8
100 Kohinoor	.. ..	129 6
250 Laxmi	.. ..	750 0
100 Madhowji	.. ..	4 0
250 Madras United	..	65 0
1000 Morarji	.. ..	397 8
250 Model	.. ..	50 0
50 Mysore	.. ..	90 0
200 New Great	.. ..	118 2
100 Osmanshani	..	N 58 0
250 Pabani	.. ..	3 8
250 Pearl ..	.. ..	3 0
100 Phoenix	.. ..	248 12
25 Sassoon Silk	.. ..	30 0
1000 Sholapur	.. ..	2,977 8
50 Simplex	.. ..	75 0
100 Swadeshi	.. ..	153 0
100 Swan ..	.. ..	N 35 0
25 Tata ..	.. ..	N 20 0
500 Vishnu	.. ..	1,430 0
1000 Western	.. ..	731 4

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	.. ..	88	8
25-50 Central	.. ..	24	2
500 Imperial	.. ..	1,240	8
125-500 Imp. Contry. N.	..	307	0
50-100 India	.. ..	103	4
5 Union	.. ..	4.8-6	

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	.. ..	26	10
70 Gwalior	.. ..	77	2
250 Indian	.. ..	295	0
40 Katni Dei.	.. ..	1095	0
100 Katni Ord.	.. ..	278	2
75 Okha	.. ..	153	12
100 Punjab	.. ..	16	11
100 Shahabad	.. ..	289	6
70 United	.. ..	62	4

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	.. ..	12	0
15-75 New India	..	25	14
200 Oriental	.. ..	3530	0
10-100 Vulcan	.. ..	7	0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	..	141	4
1000 Andhra Valley	..	1345	0
10 Ajmer	.. ..	7	14
50 Bombay Tram.	..	139	1
100 Bom. Suburban	..	130	0
10 Broach	.. ..	10	2
100 Karachi	.. ..	191	4
100 Poona	.. ..	187	8
100 Surat	.. ..	167	8
100 Tata Hydro	.. ..	144	6
1000 Tata Power	..	932	8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	..	783	12
100 Amr. Patty	..	113	12
100 C. Province	.. ..	78	4
100 Dhon. Baramati	..	83	
100 Gujarat	.. ..	62	
100 Mandra Bhon	..	78	8
100 Pachora Jamner	..	77	8
100 Sara Sirajgung	..	xd 79	8
500 Tapty Valley	.. ..	728	12

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	.. ..	14	12
30 Tata Steel Def.	..	202	0
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	..	52	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	.. ..	185	10
10 Belapur Sugar	..	168	12
100 Bombay Steam	..	269	0
100 Bom. Burma	..	405	0
50 Bom. Burma Contry	..	140	0
34 Br. Petrol	.. ..	2-9-6	
50 Bombay Telephone	..	86	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	..	133	12
100 Ind. Radio def.	..	492	8
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	..	457	8
1000 Port Canning	..	551	4
15 Scindia	.. ..	10	3
30 Tata Construction	..	56	12
25 Tata Oil	.. ..	16	8

PREF. SHARES.

7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	..	1,220	0
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	..	270	10
7 p.c. Bom. Trams. (T-F)	..	79	4
5 p.c. Cen. India (TF)	..	460	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	.. ..	123	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd [T. F.]	..	xd 131	8
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement		13	12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	..	127	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	..	1,240	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	N	160	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd [b]		115	12
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill [c]	..	17	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	.. ..	635	0

SHARES TENDERED

Out of a total of 38031 shares for delivery in February settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra	167
Bundi	6300
Bleapur	415
Bombay Burma	501
Bombay Steamer	420
Century	1129
Dyeing	136
Ind. Bleaching	240
Indian Cement	896
Kohinoor	548
Katni Cement	240
Nagpur	414
Punjab Cement	7930
Simplex	261
Shahabad	684
Swadeshi	303
Shivrajpur	710
Tata Const.	835
Telephone	1375
Tata Steel Or.	8810
Tata Steel Def.	932
Tata Hydro	972
Tata Power	643
Tram	2485

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Feb. 7.

T. T. on London.—	
Previous Closing	1.4 1/4
To-day's Opening	1.4 5/16
To-day's Closing	1.4 5/16
Tone:—Steady.	

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb. 6.

Spot Silver	44 1/8+.1/8
March	44.50+.10c.
May	45.00+.10c.
Tone:—Steady.	

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Liverpool, Feb. 6.

March	51 3/4—5/8d
May	53 3/4—3/8d
July	54 1/2—2/8d

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Broach A-May Op. 210; Highest 210 3/4; Lowest 209 1/4; Closing 209 1/2.

Broach J-Aug. Op. 216 3/4; Highest 217 1/4; Lowest 215 3/4; Closing 216 1/4.

Oomra March Op. 185 1/2; Highest 185 1/2; Lowest 185 1/4; Closing 185 1/2.

Oomra May Op. 186 1/2; Highest 186 1/4; Lowest 186 1/4; Closing 186 3/4.

Bengal March Op. 142 1/2; Highest 144 1/4; Lowest 142 1/2; Closing 144 1/4.

Bengal May Op. 146 1/2; Highest 147 1/2; Lowest 146 1/2; Closing 147 1/2.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Chicago, Feb. 7.

May	0.92 7/8+1/8
July	0.91 5/8—
September	0.92 5/8+7/8

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

BRICKBATS ANSWERED BY BULLETS

MESSAGES GALORE

Madras Move F.. Sheriff's Meeting In Memory Of Rangaswami

MADRAS, Feb 6.

The following message received from His Excellency the Viceroy was communicated this afternoon to Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Iyenger by His Excellency the Governor of Madras:—

"Have just heard the sad news of death of my old friend A. Rangaswamy Iyengar. Will you very kindly convey my very deep sympathy to the members of his family."

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has been asked by the Secretary of State for India to convey to the "Hindu" a message of sympathy on his behalf on the death of late Rangaswamy Iyengar.

MOVE FOR SHERIFF'S MEETING.

A requisition signed by prominent citizens, including the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Alexander McDougal, Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, Mr. W. W. Ladden, Mayor of Madras and others is being prepared for being sent to the Sheriff of Madras to convene a public meeting to record deep sense of loss sustained by the country in the death of Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar.

The Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras, has sent to the following to the "Hindu":—

I am to say that His Excellency th Governor has learnt with deep regret the death of late Rangaswamy Iyengar and to express his sympathy in loss which your paper and Indian journalism in general has sustained thereby.—United Press.

SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S TRIBUTES

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar ex-Congress President, interviewed by a representative of the "United Press," said, "his frail body incessantly fretted by patriotism which was both sharp and ever alert. His ceaseless watchfulness in public affairs undermined his bodily health.

I have not come across with a single Indian who was so up to date on all points and who was acute and clear headed in his grasp of public affairs, even as their direction and momentum changes from time to time. His ardent desire for an advanced constitution for India literarlly killed him. He was remarkable for his optimism. He could see a ray of hope in chimerian darkness. Our view-points differed fundamentally on most matters, but, it is a privilege to be able to give testimony to faith, purpose of spirit which consumed itself."—United Press.

TRIBUTES FROM FAR AND NEAR

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

Tributes from many distinguished persons throughout the country have been received by the "Hindu" touching the death of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar Prominent among these are from Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, ex-president of the Congress Mr. Javeri, President of the South African Indian Congress (Cape Town) Mr. W. J. Moloney, General Manager of Reuters and Associated Press and newspapers including "Times" Ceylon.—A. P.

REUTERS' MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuters, has cabled to "The Hindu," "Accept my heartfelt smypathy in the great loss sustained in the death of Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar."—A. P.

Paris Streets Strewn With Wounded

BATTLE ROYAL BETWEEN POLICE AND MOB

TOLL OF ARSON & HOOLIGANISM

"Attempted Coupe de Force", Says Daladier

PARIS, Feb. 6.

Two battalions of infantry dressed in horizon-blue have been stationed in front of the Chamber of Deputies. 2,300 troops have been given rations and apparently they will remain all night long.

The police stationed at the Concorde Bridge opened fire with revolvers when the crowd drove them back a few paces.

Fierce fighting continues in the Place de la Concorde.

Six charges by the mounted Republican Guards occurred within half an hour.

Reuter's correspondent counted at least fifteen guards with heads split open by the mob using stones and sticks.

The crowd is fighting like demons returning the attack whenever driven back.

MOB GETS OUT OF HAND

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The demonstrators who are gathering in thousands in the streets since the closure of offices and workshops made demonstrations shouting down the Government and imprison Chiappe, forced the police defences at the Concorde Bridge leading to the famous Place de la Concorde and reached the railings of the Chamber which is now literally in a state of siege.

Nobody is allowed to enter, wounded persons being brought in.

Rioting in the city began in the evening with a vengeance which was uncontrollable, the crowds gaining the Place de la Concorde despite the strong police defences.

Mobile guards are reported have been obliged to fire salvoes killing several. There was one woman among them.

After a day charged with excitement workers streamed forth from offices and workshops at the dusk hour. Later the streets were seething with demonstrators whom the mounted guards at first good-humouredly kept in control, despite crackers and missiles, but hooliganism soon appeared.

Communist rioters set fire to street refuges, tobacconists kiosks and motorbuses the guards were then forced to charge the crowds, laying out the stonethrowing rioters with battened sabres.—Reuter's Special.

HUNDREDS WOUNDED

PARIS, Feb. 7.

The Place de la Concorde was empty at midnight, having been cleared at the point of the revolver by y,000 police who are driving the crowd along the quays and Champs Elysees firing as they go.

The Place de la Concorde darkened as a result of the lamps being smashed, was lit up with stabs of red light as revolvers fired.

Hundreds of wounded are lying about. The police have shown great restraint, but the last violent assault on the Concorde Bridge by a huge mob, some using revolvers, was too much for them

EX-SOLDIERS TACKLE GUARDS

PARIS, Feb. 7.

The fighting during the later part of the riot was chiefly between Ex-servicemen and the Republican Guard. The former arrived at 9-40 p.m. with their flag flying at the head, Fierce hand to hand fighting immediately broke out. Two firehoses were played on them, but they would not be driven back. Two motor buses are still burning in the Place La Concorde which is covered with hats, clothing, shoes and broken glass, while amidst the shouting, clatter of hooves and the sound of blows there rose up a strange hissing caused by gas escaping from broken lamps —Reuter.

ATTEMPT AGAINST SAFETY OF THE STATE

PARIS, Feb. 7.

"An attempted coup de force against the Republican regime by certain political leagues", is M. Daladier's description of the rioting in a manifesto issued tonight.

Bands armed with revolvers and knives assaulted the police and the Republican Guards, and the identity of the arrested persons proves it to be an armed attempt against the safety of the State. Thanks to the courage and 'sang froid' of the defenders, the objectives of the troublemakers was not attained.

The Government is resolved to assure by all legal means the security of the population and the independence of the Republican regime, and counts on the collaboration of the French nation.—Reuter.

PROCESSIONS BANNED

PARIS, Feb. 7.

The Prefect of Police has issued orders prohibiting all processions and gatherings in the streets.

Demonstrations and minor disturbances are reported from Lyons, Marseilles, Lille, Nancy, Nantes, Caen and Rouen.—Reuter

MILITARY OPEN FIRE ON MOB

Three Persons Killed In Kashmir Disturbance

LAHORE, Feb. 7

Three persons were killed when the Military fired on a violent crowd in Bijbihra, according to Srinagar correspondent of the "Tribune."

It is stated that a lage crowd of Moslems, defying orders, assembed in Bijbihra, and attacked the police with stones, when they were asked to disperse. The situation growing worse, the Military were called out. The crowd, which was again ordered to disperse, became violent with the result that the troops opened fire resulting in the death of three persons.—A. P.

RAJAGOPALACHARI RELEASED

Joins Mahatma's Party At Tirupur

COIMBATORE, Feb. 6.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar was released this morning from the Coimbatore Jail.

He left for Tirupur to join Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

SEVERAL OFFICES BURNT

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The Police forces on the Concorde Bridge had to give way eventually to the rioters who reached the railings. The Chamber itself rose at 8-30 p.m. Meanwhile a number of municipal councillors of the Right Parties marched down the Rue de Rivoli towards the Chamber wearing tricolour scarves with the intention of putting themselves at the head of the crowd. The chief demonstrators are Camelots du Roi, Syndicalists, Communists, Socialists and Croix de Feu organisations who were urged by their respective newspapers to demonstrate.

The first trouble began before the Hotel de Ville Parises and the county hall. "Down with the government" "imprison Chiappe" they shouted, while the cafe proprietors hurriedly removed their chairs and tables, shopkeepers put up their shutters.

The police had removed all possible missiles from the streets. At 9 p.m the crowd set fire to the Ministry of Marine at the corner of the Place de La Concorde and Re Royale.

Several offices were burnt and the fire was extinguished after thirty minutes.

COUNCIL OF WAR HELD

Police Promised More Help

PARIS, Feb. 7

M. Daladier held a Council of war at the Ministry of Interior at 1-30 a.m with M. Frot and other members of the Cabinet.

M. Frot in an address of thanks to the police said tomorrow still more effective means will be placed at your disposal, and everything necessary will be done.

The Place de La Concorde was quiet at 1-40 a.m but the mob is still demonstrating in Rue Royale, Rue Faubourg, Rue St. Honore.

6 RIOTERS KILLED

350 Demonstrators Arrested

PARIS, Feb. 7

It was officially stated at 3-30 a.m that six persons were killed, 200 demonstrators and 200 police wounded and removed to hospital, and 350 persons arrested.

BRITAIN'S LEAD IN DISARMAMENT

M.P's. Discuss Sir John Simon's Policy

Sir Austen Chamberlain Warns Germany To Leave Austria Alone

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The House of Commons was crowded, many members of the Diplomatic Corps being present, when Sir John Simon rose to initiate the Disarmament Debate.

As the Opposition have no desire to censure Government for the part they have played in the recent disarmament negotiations, the debate arose on a motion for the adjournment of the House.

Sir John Simon declared that the situation had developed since December 21, permitting useful discussion, as four important documents had been issued, namely, the British, French, Italian and the German.

He declared that, although serious differences still existed there had been a sufficiently greater approach to a common ground and sufficient encouragement to justify the new effort at reconciliation by Britain; hence the memorandum of January 31.

The key to disarmament, he asserted, was accommodation between France and Germany. Germany's claim to equal rights in armaments could not and ought not be resisted; there was little likelihood of world peace, if one attempted to place a great country and race under a superior jurisdiction.

No drastic solution could be found on the basis, that all the Nations of the world would be immediately abandoning all weapons denied to Germany by the Peace Treaty.

Sir John Simon said that if prompt agreement were not reached, Britain would have to consider her armament position if she was to live in a world of unlimited armaments. He empaasised that the British memorandum had not been submitted as some ideal plan without regard to the needs, claims and anxieties of others; it had been presented in a spirit of realism. Time was running against the friends of disarmament, and the British plan attempted to provide a basis of prompt agreement

Referring to German rearmament, he said that any convention must face some rearmament by Germany, but the British Government would view with repugnance a settlement which provided equality of rights without any disarmament in any quarter. Britain was not entering into new commitments, in the sense of repressive action, in ignorance of the circumstances. "We should do our utmost," he said, "faithfully to fulfil any obligations into which we have entered."

Having emphasised the obligation of the signatories to the Convention to act in concert to prevent any violation thereof, he emphasised that the British proposals constituted a really serious advance.

The Foreign Secretary said the next step was to ensure that the British memorandum was completely understood abroad, and that Britain fully grasped the difficulties of others. The British Government therefore intended to arrange that the Lord Privy Seal, Capt. Eden, should visit Paris, Rome and Berlin, as soon as possible to explain the British viewpoint to learn the views of the other Governments on the British Memorandum.

Capt. Eden would have left immediately for Paris, but the French political situation necessitated consideration of the French Government's convenience.

In conclusion he stated that Britain's duty was to give a further lead, as she had already offered most striking proof of good faith by voluntarily translating the desire for disarmament from words to deeds. Britain was resolved to do everything possible, despite all difficulties to bring about international agreement and to strengthen in every possible and practicable way the peace structure of the world, so that they themselves and others might be delivered from the dangers and burdens that would follow a final failure to agree.

BELATED CONCESSIONS.

Major Attlee, the Labour spokesman, said that German equality had been conceded too late; further it had not been conceded to right but to force. The League's policy encouraged nations to leave the League, and to talk of war to get concessions. The Labourites wanted security and total disarmament, and the British plan provided no approach to that for ten years.

Sir Herbert Samuel declared that the British proposals aroused no enthusiasm. He welcomed the agreement with Sgr. Mussolini as regards reform of the League, and regarded a measure of rearmament for Germany as an inevitable result of the principle of equality. It was not a surrender to Herr Hitler, since every German Government had made the same claim.

The British plan, if fully carried out, would result in a decrease in armaments for Europe, but, even if Europe agreed, Japan's attitude was uncertain; she had not given any indication that she would accept the conditions proposed.

REMOVE CAUSES OF WAR.

Admiral Campbell urged the removal of the causes of war including the ill-adjusted territories. He suggested the establishment of a League of Nations' Tribunal to which appeals could be made, with an International Air Force, to enforce its authority.

With regard to naval armament he declared only cruisers not exceeding a tonnage of 8,000 tons, were necessary.

WARNING TO GERMANY.

Sir Austen Chamberlain expressed satisfaction with the German-Polish Agreement, provided it did not detract from Germany's previous engagements under the Covenant, the Kellogg Pact, and the Locarno Conference, but added something thereto. He would regard it with much greater satisfaction if Germany had not in the meantime taken on another quarrel, namely, with Austria.

It was time a fair warning was given to Germany, that the condition for the acceptance of ner claim, was that she should show no aggressive intent against the independence of any other nation by the force of arms or by the force of propaganda. (Cheers).

DANGEROUS STATEMENT.

Sir Austen Chamberlain said, "It was time to ask Germany frankly to declare her wishes so that we could tell her how far we are prepared to go."

Referring to the claim for the return of German colonies, he said it was not in the power of the British Government to surrender mandates, many of whom were not within her control.

"If we were to accept the German claims on other points they must withdraw their claims on these points so as to reach a compromise."

Sir Austen expressed the opinion that Sir John Simon's statement that Germany's claim to equality of armaments was irresistible, was dangerous. He wished that Sir John would disavow the implication, he would accept equality with Germany in the sea. (Loud Ministerial cheers).

Sir John Simon intervening said if he used the phrase 'equality of armaments' he must have used it erroneously. What he meant was equality of rights as regards armaments as clearly stated in the British Memorandum. He pointed out that the British Memorandum laid down that naval armaments must be subject to entirely separate negotiations.

AUSTRIA'S RIGHTS.

Captain Eden replying to the debate said, in view of the Austrian decision in regard to submitting the matter to the League, the Austro-German dispute was in a sense 'sub judice,' and any action to be taken will have to be joint action decided by the Council of the League.

Austria was entitled to demand non-interference in her internal affairs by any other Government. (Cheers).

He emphasised that the British Government was in full accord with the Italian Government's view of the first-rate importance of Germany undertaking to return to Geneva to rejoin the League.

Capt. Eden concluded that they had asked the different Governments to accept these proposals with the least possible delay, because only by accepting them at the eleventh hour would the world gain the greatest benefit in statecraft, namely, greater confidence between the peoples.

The Government motion of adjournment was agreed and the debate concluded.—Reuter.

CORRUPTION IN SIND?

Muslim Witnesses Allegations Before Administrative Committee

EXPENDITURE OF SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Feb. 7.

Pointed attention was drawn to the prevalence of corruption among the subordinate officials of Sind by leading Muslem witnesses before the Sind Administrative Committee.

Witnesses believed that corruption was less evident from Mukthiarkars and above. Witnesses however considered it difficult to obtain specific cases for instigation.

According to the witnesses, whenever superior officers visited localities, tapedar found money for officers expenditure which, in case of Deputy Collectors, amounted to about Rs. 200 and in case of Collectors about Rs. 300. There was a regular found maintained at Taluka Headquarters with Mukthiarkars' knowledge. Though witnesses admitted that the minority communities of Sind are nervous about Sind separation, their fear that they would not get impartial justice at the hands of High court judge, appointed by the future Sind Government is unnecessary.

When witnesses' attention was drawn to the alleged misrule in the times of the Mirs witnesses said they did not know whether there was torture of witnesses and accused 90 years ago. It was not general and they did not know whether the Mirs took five-sixth of the date crops of their cultivators or three-fourths of sugarcane or two-thirds of the ordinary crops They did not know whether the inhabitants were liable to raids.—A. P.

Two motions of no-confidence against the President and the Deputy President of the Burma Legislative Council have been tabled by two members of Dr. Ba Maw's party.—A. P

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